INSURANCE.

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 171.. BOMBAY FRIDAY JULY 6 1928 ONE ANNA

INSURANCE.

Will Millowners put into practice their own resolve to help Indian Insurance Companies?

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
7 July	Ranpura* ..		16,601
14 „	Morea ..		10,953
21 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hi ..		11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
11 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
18 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
25 „	Malwa ..		10,986
1 Sep.	Rajputana* ..		16,568
8 „	Mantua ..		10,918
15 „	Naldera* ..		16,086
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,001
29 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind .		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ..		16,502
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		10,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		26,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,607
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,831
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa * ..		10,986
29 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,086
12 „	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 „	Mantua * ..		10,918
26 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x		16,672
9 „	Ranpura ..		16,607
16 „	Morea * ..		10,953
23 „	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 „	Kaiser-i-Hind		11,518
16 „	Rawalpindi @		16,619
„	Delta Ex. ..		8,008
„	Rajputana ..	All vessels will	16,561
„	Maloja x ..	now sail direct	20,830
Apr.	Ranchi ..	from Bombay	16,657
„	Ranpura ..	without trans-	16,609
0 „	Rawalpindi ..	shipment at	16,616
27 „	Naldera * ..	Aden.	16,080

All sailin s are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

Ex Extra Steamer.

SPECIAL RATES FOR S.S. "DELTA"
20-3-1929.

1st saloon to London	A. £80	B. £70	C. £60
1st saloon to Marseilles	A. £72	B. £62	C. £56
2nd saloon to London	A. £54	B. £52	
2nd saloon to Marseilles	A. £50	B. £48.	

RATES.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd of June, 1928, and terminating with the "KAISER-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both direction.. £120
To Marseilles and back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES—LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1928.		
6th July	Dumana ..	8,427
[illegible] Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
8th Dec.	Domala ..	[illegible]

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
*Sado Maru ..	5898	1st July	14th July
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16th „	30th „
* Awa Maru ..	6028	29th „	12th Aug.
Seiyo Maru ..	6350	16th Aug.	30th „
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	29th „	12th Sept.

* Passenger Steamer.

Besides the above, passenger services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan as under:—

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly (For EUROPE.)

Haruna Maru	12th July.
Kamo Maru	26th July
Katori Maru	9th Aug.

(For CHINA & JAPAN).

Hakone Maru	11th July.
Suwa Maru	25th July

Orient California Service Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly

Siberia Maru	24th July.
Taiyo Maru	7th Aug.

Other services are:

Orient Seattle Service every 10 days, South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan—Australia Service monthly.

Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay,
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738, Telg. "Yusen."

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about			
5th July	† Alipore ..	Straits, China & Japan.
2nd Aug.	Naldera ..	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
16th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
30th „	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan
13th Sept.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
27th „	Macedonia	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.
11th Oct.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
8th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia

†Does not carry passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928.		
11th July	Baroda ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
13th „	Vasna ..	Busreh via Karachi
18th July	Karagola ..	East and South Africa

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500|- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Tickets and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:
JOHNSTON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Celebes Maru ..	25th June	7th July
*Tacoma Maru..	12th July	22nd „
Indus Maru ..	24th „	5th August

* Passenger Steamer.

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 355.

THOSE

Who think life a Blessing and are desirous to prolong the same should never hesitate to ask for a copy of

Kamshastra

A book of 150 pages, given away gratis and post free on dropping a card to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local. Rs. as.	Mofussil. Rs. as.
1 Year	20 0	25 0
6 Months	10 0	12 8
3 Months	5 0	6 4
1 Month	1 14	2 4

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 4	Rs. 5	Rs. 7

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY 1 1|2 ANNA.

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.
SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per W. Life Rs. 22-1|2	1000 p.a. End Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For agency and other particulars please apply.

THE
EAST & WEST
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans
Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES, Bombay

INDIAN CHRISTIANS

BIOGRAPHICAL AND CRITICAL SKETCHES OF POETS, EDUCATIONISTS, PUBLICISTS, REFORMERS, MINISTERS OF THE CHURCH IN INDIA.

THIS is a companion volume to the Publishers' recent book of Sketches of **Eminent Mussalmans.** An attempt is here made to record the lives and achievements of some Indian Christians who have contributed their bit to the making of Modern India. * * * Once a negligible community both socially and numerically, Indian Christians have now attained a position of considerable influence and conscious strength. And the pick of them have shed lustre on the country in their several avocations. Indeed, the days are long gone by when to be a Christian was to be outlandish in spirit and in mode of life. Indian Christians now happily feel the country to be their own, quite as much as members of other communities; and in fact, some of their leaders have been in the vanguard of our struggle for political emancipation. * * * * It is hoped that this attempt to chronicle the lives and achievements of some noted Indian Christians will meet with the recognition it deserves.

CONTENTS.—Krishna Mohun Baneri, Rev. Lal Behari Dey, Prof. Ramachandra, Michael Madusudan Datta, Rev. W. T. Satthianadhan, Dr. Imad-ud-Din, Nehemiah Goreh, Kali Charan Banerjea, Pandita Ramabai, Rajah Sir Harnam Singh, Dewan Bahadur L. D. Swamikannu Pillai, Narayan Vaman Tilak, Principal Susil Kumar Rudra, and Sadhu Sundar Singh.

With illustrations. Price Rs. three only. To Subs. of the "I. R." Rs. 2-8

Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5 (Five) one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, Sunkurama Chetty Street, MADRAS.

INSURANCE

ESTABLISHED 1874. HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

1927
ANOTHER YEAR OF RECORD PROGRESS

THE ORIENTAL'S
INCREASING POPULARITY IS REFLECTED BY:—

	ITS INCREASING NEW BUSINESS		ITS INCREASING PREMIUM INCOME
1925	13545 for Rs. 2,96,42,000	1925	Rs. 92,66,000
1926	17371 „ „ 3,91,39,000	1926	„ 1,05,33,000
1927	21418 „ „ 4,68,04,075	1927	„ 1,21,53,000

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED Rs. 10½ CRORES.
FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 8 CRORES.

Prospective Policy-holders are requested to apply without delay to:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Bombay.
Or to any of the Company's Branch Offices.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?
Do you wish to save your Property and Land?
THEN
INSURE it with "BIRLA"
Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATES.
Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.
BIRLA BRO HERS LTD.
Agents for various big Insurance Companies,
137, Canning Street, CALCUTTA. Phone No. 56

HINDUSTHAN
Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd.
Head Office :—CALCUTTA.
(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)

ASSETS Exceed Rs. 87,00,000	
NEW BUSINESS (1926-27) Over Rs. 71,00,000	LAST BONUS (1922) Rs 75 per thousand for 5 years NEXT BONUS (1927) is expected to be very substantial

Liberal Conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.
Premium Rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.
Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.
For particulars please write to :—
N. DATTA,
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY. Manager, Bombay Branch.

HAVE YOU CONSIDERED?
One Rupee
per day can get you at age 25
LIFE INSURANCE
for **Rs. TEN THOUSAND** with profits (estimated at Rs. 3,000)
payable to you when you are aged 55 or to your heirs in case of premature death.
INQUIRE AT THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.
Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, : : BOMBAY.



Let Classified Advertisements help you

These little advertisements are Bombay's most willing workers. They find tenants, buyers, and help find workers for vacancies and employment for the unemployed. The next time you have a want of any kind just send an advertisement to the "Bombay Chronicle."

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**
For First Twenty Words
AND
ONE ANNA
For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A LADY GRADUATE B.A. or M.A. knowing Gujrati for the Baroda Mahila Pathasala. For terms, etc., refer to Mrs. SHARDA MEHTA, Sayaji Ganj, Baroda.
A 30680

WANTED—SECRETARIES and MANAGERS for a well established Indian Insurance Company, duly pushing young men, having practical experience of field work need apply.. Decent pay for really deserving and qualified men. Applications with testimonials will be received upto 1st August, 1928. Apply to Box No. 2157, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 30681

WANTED—Two GRADUATES specially proficient in English and Science for the Coronation High School, Mangrol, pay Rs. 60 to 75 according to qualifications. Apply sharp with testimonials to the EDUCATIONAL INSPECTOR MANGROL, (Kathiawar).
A 30653

WANED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. Apply to:—CENTRAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Nai Sarak, Delhi.
A R981

A GOOD CHANCE—Wanted on very decent Salary and Commission a GENERAL MANAGER for an Indian Life Office of long standing. Only those should apply who can invest at least ten [illegible] rupees in the shares of the Company. For further details please corres- Box No. 21[illegible] Advts. Dept.

EDUCATIONAL.

CALCUTTA HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL AND CALCUTTA SCHOOL OF HOMOEOPATHY.
FOUNDED—1881.
265, Upper Circular Road.

Premier Homoeopathic College in India. Session commenced June 25, Enrolment till the end of July. Only public Homoeopathic College in India with attached Hospital aided by Calcutta Corporation. Unique facilities for clinical demonstration. In his inspection report Lt.-Col. Leicester, Surgeon General, Bengal, observes: "———considerable attendance in the out patient dept: the Hospital is doing useful work." For prospectus and application form apply with 1|2 anna stamp to SUPERINTENDENT.

President.—W. YOUNAN, M.B., C.M. (Edin).
Secy.—S. K. NAG, M.D.
M

PROFESSION

POONA RACES.—Don't risk your fortune blindly in the Poona Races. Consult me before it is too late. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.—Office hours 9 a. m. to 7 p. m.
P. S.

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.
PREMIER & LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL
MIRZAPUR STREET, CALCUTTA.
Excellent Arrangements,
Home Comforts,
CHARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4 & 2-8 per diem.
Special Concession for Monthly Boarders.
(Family suites with bath available
Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL"

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 21966.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Moffusil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one Certificate for one share No. 19001 of The Central Provinces Railways Company, Limited, standing in the name of Vishnuprasad Bhavanilal Desai has been LOST or MISLAID.

The Public are hereby warned against purchasing or dealing with the above Certificate in any way but are requested to give information about the same to the undersigned.

VISHNUPRASAD BHAVANILAL DESAI.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, BOMBAY.
No. 6094|151.

THE following draft of a notification, which it is proposed to issue under Section 22 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902, is published, as required by Section 22 (2) of the said Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that any objections or suggestions which may be received in writing by the Commissioner of Police from any person or persons with regard to the draft on or before the 31st July, 1928 will be duly considered:—

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 22 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Police Act, IV of 1902, the Commissioner of Police has made the following additional rule:—

"24. No person riding a cycle (other than a motor cycle to which rule 21-B of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1915, applies) shall carry any other person on such cycle."

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 8th June, 1928.
30678

THE MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

THE COMMISSIONER, Southern Division, will in September next select two candidates resident in the Southern Division for appointment as Probationers for Mamlat. Applicants must have taken the degree of M.A., B.A., LL.B., B.Sc., B.Ag., B.E. or the Diploma for the higher course granted by the Chiefs' College. Applicants must not be more than 25 years on 15th August, 1928.

Muslim candidates desirous of applying for the above vacancies may apply to the HON. SECRETARY, the Mahomedan Educational Society, 157, Chukla Street, Bombay 3, for further information.
30677

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

UPPER CLASS WEEK END PASSENGERS BETWEEN BOMAY-DEVLALI AND NASIK.

For the convenience of passengers wishing to visit Devlali and Nasik at week ends, a bogie composite carriage (1st and 2nd class) will be run with effect from SATURDAY, the 7th July, 1928, on Nos. 197 Down Bombay-Delhi-Allahabad Express on the Down journey and by 158 Up Nagpur-Victoria Terminus Passenger trains as shown below:—

ON SATURDAYS.
197 Down V. Terminus Dep 8-20
" Devlali Arr. 12-59
" Nasik Road Arr. 13-11

ON SUNDAYS.
158 Up Nasik Road Dep. 22-3
" Devlali Dep. 22-27
" V. Terminus Arr. 5-15

W. H. SCOTT,
Ag. Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 27-6-28.
30639

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STEEL FISH BOLTS.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of the above mentioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender with drawing and conditions of contract can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy which will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form, and the envelope enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed: "Tender for the supply of Steel Fish Bolts." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 8th August, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY NO. 689 of 1928.
Re SANALAL DHARAMCHAND, carrying on business as Jewellery Broker at Javeri Bazar, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at No. 53 Banian Street, Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay: An Adjudged Insolvent.
Ex parte: PURSHOTTAM GANDABHAI, a firm..Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Sanalal Dharamchand has been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
Dated this 5th day of July, 1928.
30684

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith. Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits of BEHRUMAL, son of RUPCHAND alias RUPCHAND BEHRUMAL alias RUPCHAND BEHRULAL, late of Bombay Bania Hindu Inhabitant., a cotton broker .....Deceased.

Bai SUNDERBAI, widow of Behrumal Rupchand, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Sheikh Memon Street, without the Fort of Bombay .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir CHARLES GORDON HILL FAWCETT, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Second day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty eight and in the nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) Ed. FAHEY,
For Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) Ed. FAHEY.

The 2nd day of July, 1928.
Messrs. VACHHA & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
30682

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits (estate and effects of) NANABHAI KARSONDAS JARIWALLA, of Bombay, Visa Dasa Bania Hindu Inhabitant, an Embroidery Merchant, residing at 3rd Bhoiwada, Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay .. Deceased.

Bai CHAMPAGAVRI, widow of Nanabhai Karsondas Jariwalla, deceased residing at 3rd Bhoiwada, Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort of Bombay, authorized to apply for Letters of Administration under a Judge's Order, dated the 8th day of June, 1928, for the use and benefit of her minor sons Jayantilal Nanabhai and Vithaldas Nanabhai and limited to the period of minority of any of the said sons ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir Charles Gordon Hill Fawcett, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this third day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight and in the Nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

ED. FAHEY,
For Ag. Registrar.

ED. FAHEY.

The 3rd day of July, 1928.

AMUSEMENTS.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENT AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY AT 6-30. 8-15 & 10 p.m.
CONSTANCE TALMADGE
IN
'The DANGEROUS MAID'
Dangerous?—that's putting it lightly! Anything from escaping jail to horse-whipping the King's Officer or fighting his whole army was right in her line.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
R. B. SALISBURY
PRESENTS
'THE QUAINTS'
IN
ON APPROVAL
The Most Successful Comedy of the Year.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY at 6-30 p.m.
A picture illustrating a PROCESS
for the manufacture of CONCRETE PIPES known as
THE HUME CENTRIFUGAL PROCESS
The rapidity of production makes for maximum ECONOMY.
The peculiar action of centrifugal force on concrete produces the DENSEST CONCRETE obtainable. Good Concrete is imperishable.
HUME PIPES
ARE A GREAT STEP FORWARD IN THE FIELD OF WATER SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE ENGINEERING.

EMPRESS THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
THE GREATEST OF ALL SEA EPICS
SONS OF THE SEA
Featuring
WALLACE BEERY
and
ESTHER RALSTON
4000 in the cast including Patriots Pirates, etc.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The Mighty Stupendous Metro-Goldwyn Adaptation of the celebrated Stage Success by:
RAFAEL SABATINI
BARDELYS THE MAGNIFICENT
Featuring the Popular and Handsome Star:
JOHN GILBERT
Dramatic and Exciting Tale of Court Adventure of the Colourful Times of King Louis XIII. Comic relief blended with Tragedy. Humour side by side with Pathos, vivid Pageantry and Adventure!

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AN OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE MOTOR CARS.
AUCTION SALE of about 20 English and American cars, comprising 2 Buick with taxi meter, 2 Singer light, 4 seater Willys-Knight, Overland, Wolesley, Ford, and several other makes cars in good working order, will be auctioned TO-MORROW (SATURDAY), at (S.T.) at Messrs. G. Macken

AMUSEMENTS.

From
To-morrow
COMING:
Kohinoor's Popular Picture
Fairy OF Ceylon
Written By Mr. DAVE.
Featuring
Miss GOHAR
Favourite Screen Beauty.
To Be Shown At
Krishna Cinema
DUBASH THEATRE.



No matter what you require whether glasses or advice relative to your eyes, you cannot do better than pay us a visit at once or write to us stating your need. We will place at your disposal the long experience and practical knowledge of men duly qualified in London,—of an Ophthalmic Surgeon from the world-renowned Royal Isle[illegible] Hospital as that of a gentleman holding highest qualifications in Ophthalmic and visual optics available in Great Britain.

Please note our address carefully. We have no connection whatsoever with firms of similar names.

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Dinshaw M. Dastur & Co.,
OCCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
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COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.
(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

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World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, July 4.

All markets in America were closed yesterday being "Independence Day" (July 4).

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from their Dallas friends dated 4th instant:—

Advise buying on breaks. Crop is late this year three weeks. Need perfect weather.

Munds & Winslow:—"Weevil report to-day only covers emergence between June 1st and 15th. Emergence this year is below last year when delayed by drought in the Eastern Belt. Emergence now is practically completed. Infestation began much heavier than last year because emergence completed earlier. When trade grasps the full import of the actual situation, expect substantial advance."

LONDON METALS.

London, July 4.

Copper, English Best Selected, £66 5-8

Copper, Braziers, £76 3-4

Yellow Metal, £65

Spelter, Hard Indian Brands, £21 7-8

Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, £13 3-8

Tin, English Ingots, £205 3--4

LONDON SILVER.

London, July 4.

Silver—China a small seller. Buyers holding off. Market is quiet

Spot	27 5-16
Forward	27 3-16

LONDON GOLD.

London, July 4.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4 4-10 1-2

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 4.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C and F Calcutta,

July-Sept. per cwt 13 4 3-4

Oct.-Dec. per cwt. 13 2 1-4

C and F Bombay,

July-Sept. per cwt, 13 1 1-4

C and F Karachi,

July-Sept. per cwt, 13-2

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, July 4.

T T Berlin on London 20 41

T T Amsterdam on London 12.09 3-4

T T Brussels on London 34.92

T T Madrid on London 29.62

T T Milan on London 92.79

T T Berne on London 25.29

T T Paris on London 124.22

T T London on Prague 164.42

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, July 4.

Chartered Bank of India A. & C. £22 1-4

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register) £138 1-2

P and O. Banking Corporation £9 1-2

National Bank £55 1-2

Eastern Bank £7 1-8

Funding Loan 4 per cent. £90 5-8

Conversion Loan £78 1-4

Indian Loan 5 1-2 per cent. £101 3-4

Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent £56

Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan £61 3-4

Indian Stock 3 1-3 per cent. Sterling Loan £71 3-4

Consols £55 7-8

War Loan 5 per cent. 101 1-2

Victory Bonds 4 per cent. £94 1-2

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, July 4.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb, Cargoes, July shipment sellers 50-9

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb, Cargoes, July-Aug. shipment sellers 50

Wheat, South Australian, July shipment paid 52-9

Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, June-July shipment sellers 52

LINSEED OIL.

London, July 4.

Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt, July-Aug. delivery sellers 28 10 1-2

Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt, Sept.-Dec. delivery sellers 29 1 1-2

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 4.

	Opening	Closing
July	11.79	11.83 plus .10
August		11.78 plus .10
September		11.71 plus .08
October	11.52	11.61 plus .09
November		11.51 plus .10
December		11.51 plus .10
January	11.38	11.49 plus .10
February		11.44 plus .09
March	11.34	11.44 plus .09
April		11.40 plus .09
May	11.31	11.40 plus .09
June		11.36 plus .11
July		11.33 plus .08

LIVERPOOL.

PRICES OPEN 3 POINTS LOWER—SHORTAGE OF CONTRACTS—BOLL-WEEVIL SERIOUS MENACE—RAPID RISE—FUTURES 10 TO 8 POINTS HIGHER—SALES 7,000 BALES.

Liverpool, July 4.

The Liverpool futures market opened at a decline of 3 points and ruled very firm on general buying and short covering, despite reports of favourable weather. The Boll-Weevil menace is considered serious and too many operators are waiting to buy at the decline. The advance is rather too rapid and it remains to be seen whether American operators fellow it to the same extent. To-day's cables state that the trade in America is inclined to bearish ideas and if present favourable weather continues, we prefer in buy on declines. The market closed firm at a rise of 10 to 8 points. Spot sales amounted to 7,000 Bales and Middling American spot prices closed 9 points higher at 12.33d. per lb.

Empire futures closed at a rise of 8 to 9 points and Egyptians were steady at an improvement of 2 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

(1) Light rains New Orleans district Temperatures abnormally high.

(2) New York Cables:—Textile still far from satisfactory, would broaden with steady cotton. Heavy liquidation vastly improved technical position, but with trade bearish think continued good weather probably will cause moderate further decline, on which would buy as crop outlook still critical.

In view of publication of acreage report on Monday next, the 9th instant, at 5 p.m. (English Time) Liverpool market will remain open on that day until 5-45 p.m.

Hornby Hemelryk & Co.:—Liverpool Cables:—"Various private American reports announce heavy weevil infestation."

Messrs. Breul & Co. have received the following cable D- 4th instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Weather better, but scarcity contracts continues; require perfect weather to hold market in check. Think chances favour Bulls next few months; would buy on all setbacks."

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

9-30 a.m.:—"Light rains New Orleans districts. Temperature abnormally high. Eastern Belt generally fair."

10 a.m.:—"Continuance present favourable weather would cause further decline, but technical position of market improved and any unfavourable features would cause quick recovery."

They cabled their friends in Dellas Texas as follows:—

"What is your opinion crop situation? Do you consider boll-weevil menace eliminated."

Their reply:—

"Think boll-weevil sedious menace. If July weather unfavourable big crop impossible."

Private condition report:—

Japan C. Trading Co. Ld. condition 67.0 per cent.

Total crop 12,916,000 Bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 4.

Seinde, Fully Good	8.90 plus .05
Seinde, Fine	9.15 plus .05
Seinde, Superfine	9.40 plus .05
Bengal, Good	8.65 plus .05
Bengal, Fully Good	8.90 plus .05
Bengal, Fine	9.15 plus .05
Oomra, Good	9.20 plus .05
Oomra, Fully Good	9.50 plus .05
Oomra, Fine	9.80 plus .05
Broach, Fully Good	10.40 plus .05
Broach, Fine	10.65 plus .05
Broach, Superfine	10.90 plus .05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 4.

July	20.40 plus .22
August	20.24 plus .10
September	20.49 plus .12
October	20.59 plus .02
November	20.64 plus .02
December	20.69 plus .02
January	20.76 plus .02
February	20.76 plus .02
March	20.81 plus .02
April	20.81 plus .02
May	20.82 plus .02
June	20.82 plus .02
July	20.82 plus .02
Sakellaridis, F.G.F., Spot	20.75 plus .30

LONDON RUBBER.

London, July 4.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, [illegible]

BOMBAY.

STEADY MARKET—UNDERTONE STEADY—CLOSED STEADY.

Bombay, July 5.

Following a rise of 10 points in Liverpool futures, the market opened at Rs. 414/ for Broach J/A. delivery. At this level there was some profit taking and prices declined to Rs. 411/8. Liverpool opened steady at a decline of 1 point and local prices improved to Rs. 413/8. Later Liverpool cables indicated a decline of 4 points and rates at 4-30 p.m. were as under.—

Broach J/A.	412/8
Broach A/M.	325/8
Oomra July	380/8
Oomra D/J.	392/4
Bengal July	345
Bengal D/J.	350

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, July 5.

The forward market ruled steady and Broach July/Aug was quoted at Rs. 413/12. Rates at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

Broach July/Aug	413	8	0
Broach Apl/May	426	8	0
Oomra July	383	0	0
Oomra Dec/Jan	394	8	0
Bengal July	346	8	0
Bengal Dec/Jan	351	8	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 5.

July	251.90+2.70
October	255.30+2.60
January	256.40+1.40

DAILY ROOM RATE

July 5.

Bengal 350 D. J.

Bengal 346 July.

Broach 426 A/M.

Broach 413 J/A.

Umra 393 D/J.

Umra 381 July.

SPOT RATES.

Bengal		361	354	347	339
S. P.		359	352	345	337
Rajputana		361	354	347	339
Broach		430	425	415	408
S. D.		425	420	413	406
P. A.		440	435	428	420
K. V.		421	416	411	464
Dholera		418	413	408	401
Kalajin		413	410	405	398
Cutchi			425	420	413
Surat		477	472	467	462
Rajpipla		473	468	463	458
Nursari		497	492	487	482
Umra No. 3	399	392	385	375	
C. P. No. 1	421	414	407	397	
C. P. No. 2	410	403	396	386	
Khandesh		381	371	361	351
Muthia			361	351	341
Southern		414	409	404	399
Comptah			437	427	417

READY COTTON SALES.

100 Forbes & Co. Khandesh 356.

200 A. Damodar Kalajin 400.

500 Japan T. & Co. Nizamabad. 412/413.

500 Japan T. & Co. Berar 345/360.

100 Japan T. & Co. Harda 370.

1000 Bussan & Co. Gujrat 400/410.

200 Bussan & Co. Khandesh 330.

100 K. Narandas Chekoli Road 401.

100 K. Narandas Nagar 345.

100 Donmill Bengal 313.

500 Volkart Bros. Berar 345/350.

200 Volkart & Bros Sindhamerican 430/435.

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

THE SRI KRISHNA BOMBAY TRADING CO. LTD.,

Muktsar, July 3.

Wheat ready 4/7 4/11.

Wheat Assuj 4/11/6.

Gram ready 3/13 3/14.

Gram Sawan 3/13/6.

Gram Bhadon 4/-.

Gram Assuj 4/1/6.

Barley ready 3/1.

Barley Assuj 3/5/3.

Rapeseed ready 7/4 7/8.

Rapeseed Bhadon 7/10/6.

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION

Bombay, July 5.

Castorseeds September delivery opening Rs. 51/8; highest Rs. 51/[illegible] closing Rs. 51/7.

Cottonseeds January delivery opening Rs. 4/10/9; highest 4/11; closing [illegible]

Groundnut Seeds February delivery opening Rs 57/6; highest 57/[illegible] closing Rs. 57/7/6.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, July [illegible]

Interest, Day to Day Loans [illegible] cent.

Interest, 7 Days' Market [illegible] per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 3 3-4 [illegible]

Bank Bills, 6 months 4 [illegible]

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months [illegible] cent.

Fine Trade [illegible]

BULLION MARKET

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd).

SILVER.

Bombay, July 5.

London Ready	27	4	0
London Forward	27	4	0
American Cent is being close to-day			
China Opening	2	8	5
China Closing	2	8	0
Ready	61	14	0

	Op.	Hi.	Lo.	Cl.
Ashad	62/2	62/4	61/14	61/14
Sawan	62/	62/2	61/12	61/12
Tejimundi	1/3			

Tone of Silver:—Very quiet. Prices declined more from absence of buyers than pressure to sell. China was a seller at higher rate.

GOLD.

Ready	21	6	3
Ashad	21	6	3
Sawan	21	7	6
National City	21	8	3
N. Manordas	21	8	0
N. Motilal	21	6	3

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 5.

In-full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September. This year.	Last year.
Khandesh		305,122	313,292
Central India	229	295,437	298,154
Barsi and Nagar	271	315,382	199,586
Hyderabad Gaorani		117,333	68,638
Berar	43	723,699	567,403
Central Provinces	262	304,778	227,614
Total Oomras	805	2,061,751	1,674,687
Dhollera	6,782	324,173	190,624
N.-W. Provinces	30	64,757	57,881
Rajputana	234	53,584	55,996
Sind-Punjab		136,244	115,121
Broach		267,988	237,514
Coompta and Dharwar	686	127,857	121,623
Westerns-Northerns	679	46,085	63,803
Cocoanada		7	407
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		34,134	36,395
Persian		4,896	4,205
American		89,519	319,121
Egyptian and African		72,101	81,308
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		126	252
Total	9,216	3,283,222	2,962,242

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 5.

In-full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 28th June. This year.	Last year.
Europe	1,820	707,155	340,524
Japan and China	6,600	1,156,095	1,394,121
Coast Ports	85	25,351	22,449
Up-country by Rail		85,941	140,315
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		45,055	35,950
Total	8,505	2,019,597	1,933,359

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 5.

	Ready Red leafy.	Ready Average.
Bengal Superfine	360	
Bengal Fine	355	345
Bengal F.G.	350	340
Sindh-Punjab Fine	355	345
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	350	340
Wardha-Hingt Fine	400	390
Nagpur Fine	400	390
Yeotmal Fine	395	380
Arvi Fine	395	380
Amraoti Fine	385	360
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	380	360
Mulkapur Fine	370	355
Khandesh Fine	365	345
Muthia Fine		335
G.S.	380	......
Nanded/Purna F.G.		
Purna F.G.G.S.	355	345
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.		
G. S.	......	345
Indore/Ujjain Fine	370/75	350
Burwah Sanavad Fine	370	345
Surat	470	......
Naysari	......	......
Broach F.G.	410	......
Broach Fine	420	......
Westerns M.G.	390	......
Westerns H.G.	......	......
Cambodia	485	......
Miraj/Sangli	405	......
Compta Good	420	......
[illegible]	......	......
Nad/Viramgam	......	

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 5.

Wheat	1,261 cwts
Linseed	4,198 ,,
Rapeseed & Mustardseeds	[illegible] ,,
Gingelliseeds	[illegible] ,,
Poppyseed	217 ,,
Groundnuts	3,300 ,,
Cottonseed	5,1[illegible] ,,
Rice	1,73[illegible] ,,
Myrabollams	1,45[illegible] ,,
[illegible]	[illegible]

STOCKS AND SHARES.

LOW DIVIDEND ADMINISTER A FALL OF RS. 37 IN B. BURMA

TIRED LONG LIQUIDATION BEGINS IN HYDROS

OTHER SHARES ADVERSELY AFFECTED

MILL SHARES.

Bombay, July 5.

Cotton Mill shares fluctuated within narrow limits with a quiet undertone. There is absence of outside business and owing to jobbers undertakings mill shares are showing small changes with no definite price trend. The mill strike still continues and all hopes of an early settlement seem unreliable. There is some accumulation of weak holders in mill shares and is likely to be liquidated on any adverse development.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Chief interest was centered in Bombay Burmah shares which registered a sharp decline of Rs. 37/8 as a result of to-day's trading. Unfounded hopes of higher dividends built up an overbought state in these shares and now the declared dividend of Rs. 10/- being below expectation caused heavy long liquidation. As price declined, there was some covering, butit was difficult to maintain the improvement and the market closed at a slight recovery of Rs. 2/8 from the lowest of Rs. 787/8. The next weak spot was found in Tata Hydros where tired liquidated their floating long interest and the general belief is gaining ground in view of continuance of strike further decline is inevitable. Cement shares weak. Tata Iron shares were quiet but steady.

FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay Dyeing 902/8, 900.

Fazul 867/8, 870, 867/8.

Pearl 567/8, 568/12, 567/8.

Century 413/2, 415.

B. Burmah 810 878/8, 790.

Tata I. Defd. 280/10, 284, 281/12, 282/8.

Tata I. Ordinary 76, 76/12, 76/8, 76/12.

T. Hydro—1110, 1085, 1088/12.

Alcock—386/4, 382/8.

I. Central 360, 356/4.

SETTLEMENT DAYS:

The Bombay [illegible] Market [illegible] closed on Saturday, Monday, [illegible] day the 7th, 9th, and 10th inst[illegible] ing purposes.

COTTON.

COTTON MILLS (July 1928).

Bombay, July 5.

Paid up.		Closing rates, Rs.
100	Ahmed Advance	375
50	Apollo	7
500	Bombay Cotton	312/8
2200	Bombay Dyeing	900
200	Fazulbhoy	867/8
250	Century	415
100	Central India	513/12
500	Central India Pref.	486/4
100	Colaba Land	132-8
100	Coorla	167/8
100	Crescent	160/10
250	Currim.	190
500	David	240
250	Dawn	575
200	Edward Sassoon	92/8
10	E. D. Sassoon	0-12-6
100	Elphinstone	15
50	Finlay	125
1000	F. Petit	325[illegible]
100	Globe	23/8
100	Gokak	125
100	Indian Bleaching	248/12
25	Central	25/12
100	Indore Malwa	387/8
250	Jamshed Mfg.	37/8
50	Kastoorchand	21
100	Khatau	85
100	Kohinoor	248/12
100	Laxmi Cotton	3750
100	Madhavrai Sed.	8
100	Madhowji	80
100	Manekji Petit	1,500
100	Meyer Sassoon	81/4
100	Morarji	1450
200	New Great	263/12
100	New City	111/4
200	Pearls	567/8
100	Phoenix	382/8
200	Pabaney	246/1
100	Sholapur	6700
250	Simplex	128/12
50	Swan	122/8
100	Swadeshi	490
500	Tata Mill	47/8
500	Vishnu Cotton	2725

BANKS.

500	Imperial	1481/4
50	India	95/8
£5	Eastern	82/8
£12-1/2	National Bank	£52-1/2

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahd. Prantej	902/8
100	Amritsar Patti	138
100	Cen. Prov. Ry. [illegible]	101
100	Dhond Baramati	100
100	Guzerat Ry	91
100	Hoshiarpur	97/8
100	Khulna Bagirhaut Rly.	95
90	Mandhra Bhon	77
100	Sara Sirajgunj	97
100	Sialkote	102
100	Sindh Lt. Ry.	140
100	Upper Sindh	88/8
500	Tapti Valley	710

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Ahmedabad Electric	116
100	Andhra Valley	725
100	Alcock	382/8
125	B. Burma	792/8
125	B. Burma No. 1	7
10	B. India Insurance	156/14
50	B. Tramway	94/8
50	Tramway Pref.	280
250	Bombay Steam	51/12
50	Bombay Telephone	25/2
10	Bundi Cement	356/4
200	Indian Cement	16/8
10	Central India Mining	4/8
£1	Eastern Chemical Ords.	1/4
sh 2	do. Defd.	268/2
100	Katni Ordinary	980
100	Katni Deferred	21/8
25	New India Insur.	16/12
10	Punjab P. Cement Ord.	12/8
10	do. Pref.	
	[illegible] Silk Mills	90
50	Shivrajpur	37

SECURITIES

Bombay, Ju[illegible]

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. [illegible]

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 19[illegible] Rs. 94-2

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 9[illegible]

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. [illegible]

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-4[illegible] 100/5.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 10[illegible]

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) [illegible] Rs. 102/1.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) [illegible] Rs. 106/8/6.

5-1/2 per cent War B[illegible] due 1928 Rs. 105/5.

6 per cent Bonds (T[illegible] Rs. 102-11.

6 per cent Bonds [illegible] Rs. 103-12

6 per cent Bonds [illegible] Rs. 105-9.

6-1/2 per cent [illegible] Free) due [illegible]

[illegible] per cent P[illegible] Rs. [illegible]

4 per cent Mun[illegible]

4 per cent Imp[illegible] Rs. 84-4.

6 per cent Bomb[illegible] Rs. 111.

6 per cent M[illegible] 101-2.

Forward Rate[illegible] per cent Rupee [illegible] Rs. 106/8/6.

Tone of Mark[illegible]

15 Scindia [illegible]

75 Tata Iron [illegible]

90 Tata Iron [illegible]

100 Tata [illegible]

100 Tata [illegible]

100 Tata [illegible]

100 Tata [illegible]

100 Tata [illegible]

1000 Tat[illegible]

LO[illegible]

3 Mont[illegible]

6 month[illegible]

Bank of [illegible]

Money [illegible]

One mo[illegible]

Three M[illegible]

Six mon[illegible]

Tone of [illegible]

Imperial B[illegible]

SUGAR

Ready [illegible]

[illegible] Spot Su[illegible] sier by [illegible] rates.

The fo[illegible] ruling th[illegible]

F.a.s. [illegible]

Ready [illegible]

Trans[illegible]

Shipm[illegible]

F B H[illegible]

Shipm[illegible]

F B R[illegible]

Ship[illegible]

F B [illegible]

Shi[illegible]

F B [illegible]

Sh[illegible]

cwt. [illegible]

WEATHER IN INDIA

DEPRESSION MOVES

HEAVY RAIN IN WEST C. I.

POONA, July 5.

The depression over the Central Provinces has moved into East Rajputana and has caused heavy rain in West Central India. It has strengthened monsoon in Rajputana West, United Provinces and the East Punjab. There has been a decrease of rainfall in the Central Provinces but the monsoon remains generally active over the country except in Burma.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, United Provinces, West Rajputana, East Gujarat, Central India, West Konkan and Hyderabad and local in Assam, United Provinces, the East Punjab, East and North Rajputana, West Central India, East Central Provinces, Bombay Deccan, Coorg, Malabar and Madras Coast North.

A few falls have occurred in Burma, Orissa and Baluchistan.

Chief amounts are.—Myitkyina, and [illegible]bri two inches; Cherrapunji six; [illegible]utta three quarters; Shillong, Jessore, [illegible]mpur, Bogra and Balasore one; [illegible]pur three; Ranchi, Lucknow and [illegible] a half; Purnea one and a half; [illegible] Mussoorie five Simla a [illegible] Ludhiana and Udaipur three; Mount [illegible] a half; Nagpur, and Sutna a three [illegible]ters; Neemuch six; Veraval one; [Ah]medabad two; Bhuj, Marmagao, and [B]elgaum one and a half; Bombay and [K]arwar three; Mangalore two; Raichur three quarters; Aurangabad Calingapatam and Gopalpur one and Coonoor a half.

Forecast.—An increase in Rajputana, Gujarat West and United Provinces and an extension in the Punjab.

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about one thousand and two hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at twenty three hours twentyeight minutes [yester]day.—A. P.

[BOMB]AY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

[PROG]RESS MOVES

[illegible]ks.—The depression over [illegible]nces has moved into east [illegible] caused heavy rain in [illegible] It has strengthened [illegible]tana, the west United [illegible]t Punjab. The mon[illegible] the Central Provinces, [illegible] on the west coast. Rain[illegible]ly general in the United [illegible] Rajputana East, Gujarat, [illegible]t, the Konkan and [illegible]al in the United Pro[illegible]jab East and North [illegible], Central Provinces [illegible]ccan, Malabar and [illegible]rth, while a few falls [illegible]uchistan. Skies are [illegible] clouded except in the Sind and Baluchistan. The air is more [illegible] the United Provinces, [illegible] Rajputana, Gujarat [illegible] Temperatures were [illegible] Central Provin[illegible]nd parts of the [illegible] highest tem[illegible] was 108 deg. at [illegible] in Rajputana, [illegible] Provinces, [illegible] Punjab.

[RAINFALL RECORDE]D AT 8 HRS.

Rainfall past 24 hours. Ins.

... 0.06
... 0.16
... 0.02
... 0.44
... 0.28
... 0.08
... 0.36
... 0.18
... 0.21
... 0.58
... 0.32
... 1.57
... 0.15
... 0.93
... 0.24
... 1.82
... 0.63
... 0.70
... 0.01
... 0.76
... 0.07
... 0.81
... 0.15
... 0.12
... 0.54
... 1.55
... 2.81
... 0.03
... 0.31
... 1.27
... 1.15
... 0.09
... 0.11

Cocanada ... 0.05

BOMBAY

Local Rainfall record at 8 hours.

	Ins.
Colaba Observatory	... 2.73
Colaba Observatory total from 1st June to date	... 38.74
(16.01 ins. above normal).	
St. George's Hospital	... 4.58
J. J. Hospital	... 2.92

Maximum temperature 82 deg. (4 deg. below normal).

Minimum temperature 76 deg. (1 deg. below normal).

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1,200 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 23 hrs. 28 mins. yesterday (I. S. T.).

INDIAN DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs., Wednesday, the 4th of July 1928, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The depression now lies over the west Central Provinces and rainfall has continued to be heavy in that area. The Arabian Sea current has strengthened markedly in the Konkan and Gujarat, and has extended into Sind. The Bay current remains feeble in Burma but is fairly active in north east India.

Forecast.—An increase of rain on the west coast, west Central India, Gujarat and south Rajputana.

Burma, including the Bay Islands.—Rainfall has been widespread in Lower Burma, and confined to a few stations in Upper Burma; Port Blair has had 1.4", Bassein 1.3", Victoria Point and Rangoon 0.4" each and Diamond Island 0.5". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Other climatic elements were normal.

Northeast India, including Orissa.—There has been nearly general rain in Bengal and Bihar, and local rain in Assam, Orissa and Chota Nagpur; Cherrapunji reports 4.0", Naya Dumka 2.7", Darjiling 3.0", Berhampur and Jalpaiguri 2.1" each, Dhubri, Cox's Bazar, Purnea and Dinajpur 1.3" each, Gauhati 1.1", Chittagong 0.9", Saugor Island 0.7", Shillong 0.8", Mymensingh 0.5", Ranchi 0.4" and Sandheads 0.5". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in excess in Bihar and Orissa. Maximum temperature was below normal in Bihar.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the Central Provinces and Central India West, and local in Central India East, while it has fallen at a few stations in the United Provinces; Pachmarhi and Seoni have had 6.3" each, Jubbulpore 2.4", Nagpur 1.3", Neemuch 1.1", Mussoorie 2.8", Allahabad 0.5", Indore 0.4", Khandwa 0.6" and Chanda 0.4". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is more moist than usual in the central parts of the country and the south of the United Provinces. Maximum temperature was below normal in the United Provinces East, Central India East and the Central Provinces.

Northwest India.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Sind and Gujarat, and local rain on the Punjab Hills, while a few falls have occurred in Kashmir, Baluchistan and Rajputana East; Dwarka has had 2.7", Ahmedabad 2.6", Deesa 1.7", Veraval and Bhavnagar 1.3" each, Fort Sandeman 0.9", Rajkot 0.7", Karachi 0.8", Jacobabad 0.4", Surat 0.5", Udaipur 0.3", Dalhousie 1.3" and Simla 0.6". Skies are overcast in Gujarat and lower Sind, moderately to heavily clouded in Rajputana, the east and north Punjab and Kashmir, and generally clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in most of Gujarat. Maximum temperature was below normal in the Punjab Southwest and the North-West Frontier Province; the minimum was above normal in Kashmir and below it in Gujarat. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 109 deg. at Jacobabad.

The Peninsula.—There has been nearly general rain in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad North and Malabar, and local rain in Coorg, while a few falls have occurred in Hyderabad South; Ratnagiri reports 3.8", Bombay 3.1", Karwar 3.5", Marmagao 1.8", Malegaon 1.4", Nizamabad 1.1", Mercara 0.4", Mangalore 0.2", Cochin 0.3" and Calicut 0.2". Skies are heavily clouded in the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore, and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the north Bombay Deccan, and in defect along the north Coromandel coast. The highest maximum temperature recorded in the division yesterday was 103 deg at Madras.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meterological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 5th July 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.641 inches (.039 below normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.569 inches (.053 below normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .014 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 82.1 degrees (4.4 below normal).

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 78.4 degrees (0.5 below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 89 per cent. [illegible] (Previous [illegible]) hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 222 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 37 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal 10) 10.

Rainfal in 24 hours 2.73 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 11.03 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 38.75 inches.

Weather remarks.—Squally.

Earthquake report.—An earthquake [illegible] intensity at its origin about [illegible]

PRIVATE OPINIONS ON COTTON.

Bombay, July 5.

Messrs. T. Smith and Co. add the following note to their daily report:—

With regard to Government's Boll-weevil Report made up to 15th June, showing the emergence complete, it must be noted that the damage by Boll-weevil is generally not known until the beginning of August. In contrast to Government's previous report, American Cotton Growers' Exchange, state that live weevils in the fields on June 1st, is given as 27.5 per cent. against 23.6 per cent. at the same period last year. Moreover, the emergence was greater during July and August in the Boll-weevil years of 1920-21-22. Almost all private estimates are unanimous in their low condition of crop and smaller estimates, and if these estimates prove to be in line with Government's estimate in August, we believe the present prices will be considered at an investment level.

We strongly adhere to our opinion and consider "Short" side at this time of the season is extremely dangerous.

Messrs. Langley and Co. give the following opinion in their report of the day:

"The recent drastic liquidation has improved the technical position of the market very considerably and we think that a recurrence of unfavourable weather will cause a renewal of the advance with increased vigour. We strongly advice purchases now."

In the course of their weekly report issued to-day Messrs. Vurdhman and Co. state as under:—

"Weather developments in the last month have cast much doubt on the ability of the United States of America to produce a large or even possibly normal cotton crop this season. The dreaded menace "a wet May" followed by too low temperatures and heavy rains in Central and Eastern belts during the last month, has at least put in jeopardy what was a fair prospect. These observations apply to practically every state except Texas. We are dealing with facts unfortunately, and if as the private authorities have come to believe the outlook at this time is for a crop of 13,250,000 bales or thereabouts, it will require a protracted period of good weather to allay apprehension. Moreover it is by no means a surety that the crop outlook may not deteriorate instead of improve. This puts the burden of proof on the bear, and assertions from this quarter will have to be substantiated by weather fully in keeping favourable.

Present unfavourable crop outlook indicates higher prices and in view of critical months ahead, we believe purchases on setbacks will prove profitable. At the same time we will prefer securing profits as they accrue in view of recent advance in prices."

Messrs. Breul and Co. make the following observation in their report issued today:—

"Although the weather in America seems of late to be better a prolonged spell of at least several weeks of warm dry weather would appear to be now urgently needed over the greater part of the Cotton Belt, and unless the weather during this month is distinctly favourable the prospects of even a fair yield will become very doubtful. The market is likely to be very sensitive to any unfavourable weather news in the near future."

LINSEED.

London, July 4.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, July-Aug shipment sellers £17-15-0

Linseed, Calcutta, ton, Aug.-Sept. shipment sellers £17-15-0

Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton, Aug.-Sept. shipment Hull paid £15-13-9

Linseed, Bombay, ton, July-Aug. shipment sellers £18-7-6

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, July 4.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton, July-Aug. shipment sellers £9-10-0

Castorseed, Bombay, ton, July-Aug. shipment buyers £17-12-6

Rapeseed, Toria, ton, July-Aug. shipment sellers £18-15-0

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS AT KURLA

PROSPECTS OF CONDIDATES

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

KURLA, July 4.

The ensuing Municipal elections to be held on the 7th instant have been the first of its kind in the civic history of the town of Kurla. The capitalists and the so-called Mahajans have formed a so-called "Peoples Party." The old members and their supporters are blowing the trumpets of the former, but the public are convinced that there is no wind in them. The real "stuff" is claiming the courtesy of voters without reference to caste, creed or ticket.

Non-Mahomedan Constituency: Village Ward:—This ward is chiefly of the Christians. Out of the 4 contesting candidates, Mr. Gomes has got better chances.

Bazar Ward:—For two seats, six candidates are zealously contesting. The Mahajan are supporting Mr. Amin while the Non-Brahmins are on their propaganda for Dr. Pradhan, Mr. Magan Nathuran has become a Vahivatdar. Messrs. Patanker and Dongre are the two other prospective candidates. Mr. Benjamin has sent in his nomination, but he is likely to withdraw. Mr. Amin and Dr. Pradhan will seriously conflict and as a result the real contest will be among Messrs. Magantatya, Patanker and Dongre. Mr. Dongre and Dr. Pradhan are the most hopeful.

New Mill:—This ward is the most important of the lot. The three sitting Councillors have sent in their nominations through this Ward, and Messrs. Kulkarni and Purohit have also chosen the unsteady ward. Messrs. Ganfule and Kulkarni seem to be popular.

Station Ward:—For two seats, there are 5 candidates. The opinion goes in favour of Dr. P. D. Sawant and Mr. Bandal.

Takya Ward:—The most neglected ward has been very active. Dr. R. N. Sawant, Mr. Kalyankar and Mr. G. R. Datar are the prominent of the 6 candidates. Mr. Datar though deserving has rare chances as the element goes in favour of Non-Brahmins.

Swadeshi Mill:—This ward was up to now meant for Parsi candidates. This time, however, the ward promises to be [illegible]

WEEKLY BULLION REVIEW.

Our Silver market closes Rs. 0-11 lower than the last week. At the commencement of the week, there was an advance of about a rupee occasioned by heavy short-covering by a prominent local operator on the report of a squeeze in the Calcutta market; but, as the Foreign markets refused to respond the rise here was not maintained and was partially lost. The only feature of our market during the week was extensive buying on Calcutta account and of option-dealers met by heavy long liquidation and profit-taking by Shroffs and Commission houses. With regard to the Shanghai Exchange, there is no change of importance to report due to holidays intervening. The highest price touched during the week was Rs. 63-12 for the first Settlement on the 27th ultimo and the lowest Rs. 62-9 on the 3rd instant, the range for the week being Rs. 1-3. T. T. Shanghai on London is 0-1/8 lower than the last week; the highest price was 2-8 5/8 on the 27th ultimo and the lowest 2-8 7/16 on the 30th ultimo.

The London price is the same as the last week's closing. The market was quiet with India being a prominent buyer for shipment to Calcutta while China and America were sellers. The New York Price is 59 5/8 cts. i.e. 0-3/8 cent lower than the last week's closing. The highest price was 60 1/8 cents on the 27th ultimo and the lowest 59 5/8 cents on the 30th ultimo. In the middle of the week a cable from New York stated that the Supreme Court of United States had rejected the application of The Silver Producers Association recommending the United States Treasury for purchasing silver in terms of Pittman Act.

The prices for gold are almost the same, yesterday's closing rates were Rs. 21-6-6 for ready, Rs. 21-6-9 for the first settlement and Rs. 21-8-0 for the second settlement London price remains about unchanged at £4-4-10½.

While it is possible that the market may eas esomewhat further, we see nothing in the situation to alter our opinion and continue to advocate purchases of silver on all setbacks especially between Rs. 61 and 62.

Madras, July, 4th.—An Ooty message says that the Rajah of Parlakhimedi met the Governor and the Director of Agriculture in connection with his offer of the sum earmarked [illegible]im as member of the Agricultur[al Comm]ission towards promoting agri[culture] is understood that the amo[unt] [illegible] scholarsh[ips] [illegible]

"ROBBING THE NATION OF ITS SOUL"

CURSE OF FOREIGN MEDIUM

MAHATMAJI'S PLEA FOR VERNACULARS

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

The spirited plea on behalf of the vernaculars as media of instruction of Nawab Masood Jung Bahadur, Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad State, recently delivered at the Karve University for Women, has evoked a reply in the "Times of India" from which a friend sends the following extracts for me to answer:

'Whatever is valuable and fruitful in their writings is directly or indirectly the result of Western culture. . . . Instead of sixty, we can go back a hundred years and yet say that from Raja Ram Mohan Ray down to Mahatma Gandhi, every one of the Indians who have achieved anything worth mentioning in any direction was or is the fruit, directly or indirectly, of Western education.'

In these extracts what is considered is not the value of English as the medium of higher instruction in India but the importance and influence of Western culture to and on the persons mentioned. Neither the Nawab nor any one else has disputed the importance or the influence of Western culture. What is resented is the sacrifice of Indian or Eastern culture on the altar of the Western. Even if it could be proved that Western culture was superior to Eastern, it would be injurious to India as a whole for her most promising sons and daughters to be brought up in Western culture and thus become denationalised and torn from the people.

ADVERSE INFLUENCE.

In my opinion, whatever reaction for the better the persons named in the extracts had upon the people at large was due to the extent they retained their Eastern culture in spite of the adverse influence of the Western. I regard as adverse the influence of Western culture in this connection in the sense in which it interfered with the full effect that the best in Eastern culture might have produced on them. Of myself whilst I have freely acknowledged my debt to Western culture, I can say that whatever service I have been able to render to the nation has been due 'entirely to' the retention by me of Eastern culture to the extent it has been possible. I should have been thoroughly useless to the masses as an anglicised denationalised being knowing little of, caring less for and perhaps even despising their ways, habits, thoughts and aspirations. It is difficult to estimate the loss of energy caused to the nation by her children being obliged to resist the encroachments of a culture which, however good in itself, was unsuited for them whilst they had not imbibed and become rooted in their own.

BANE OF WESTERN CULTURE.

Examine the question synthetically. Would Chaitanya, Nanak, Kabir, Tulsidas and a host of other reformers have done better if they had been attached from their childhood to the most efficiently managed English schools? Have the men named by the writer of the article in question done better than these great reformers? Would Dayanand have done better if he had become an M.A. of an Indian university? Where is among the easy-going, ease-loving English-speaking rajas and maharajas brought from their infancy under the influence of Western culture one who could be named in the same breath as Shivaji who braved all perils and shared the simple life of his hardy men? Are they better rulers than Pratap the intrepid? Are they good specimens of Western culture, these Neroes who are fiddling in London and Paris whilst their Romes are burning? There is nothing to be proud of in their culture which has made them foreigners in their own land and which has taught them to prefer to waste the substance of their ryots and their own souls in Europe to sharing the happiness and miseries of those over whom they are called by a higher power to rule.

But the point at issue is not Western culture. The point at issue is the medium of instruction. But for the fact that the only higher education, the only education worth the name has been received by us through the English medium, there would be no need to prove such a self-evident proposition that the youth of a nation to remain a nation must receive all instruction including the highest in its own vernacular or vernaculars. Surely, it is a self-demonstrated proposition that the youth of a nation cannot keep or establish a living contact with the masses unless their knowledge is received and assimilated through a medium understood by the people. Who can calculate the immeasurable loss sustained by the nation owing to thousands of its young men having been obliged to waste years in mastering a foreign language and its idiom of which in their daily life they have the least use and in learning which they had to neglect their own mother-tongue and their own literature? There never was a greater superstition than that a particular language can be incapable of expansion or expressing abstruse or scientific ideas. A language is an exact reflection of the character and growth of its speakers.

AN IMPOSITION.

Among the many evils of foreign rule this blighting imposition of a foreign medium upon the youth of the country will be counted by history as one of the greatest. It has sapped the energy of the nation, it has shortened the lives of the pupils, it has estranged them from the masses, it has made education unnecessarily expensive. If this process is still persisted in, it bids fair to rob the nation of its soul. The sooner therefore educated India shakes itself free from the hynotic spell of the foreign medium, the better it would be for them and the people.

SARVAJANIK EDUCATION SOCIETY

ANNUAL MEETING AT SURAT

The 15th annual meeting of the Sarvajanik Education Society Surat was held yesterday the 1st inst. In the absence of the president Dewan Bahadur Thakorram Kapilram presided. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas was again re-elected. President for the year 1928-29.

In moving the adoption of the 15th annual report the Chairman of the outgoing Managing Committee made a strong appeal for funds.

For the last 2 or 3 years there had been an ever increasing pressure of boys seeking admission with the result that some 200 student had to be refused admission. The Chairman, suggested that in order to be able provide more accommodation in future an increase of 8 annas in the tuition fees all round should be adopted. He said that that would bring an income of about Rs. 500/ per month part of which could be immediately utilized in hiring a building. In kind and the Chairman, the chairman. In the alternative the chairman appealed to the public spirited citizens to come out at least with a sum of Rs. 30,000/ for adding a new wing to the High School building to accommodate at least 6 more classes.

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

The society's college was working at a deficit and its general funds had dwindled down. They had also to endeavour to replace the Endodwment Fund of its principal donor the late Mr. Maganlal Thakurdas Modi. Voluntarily donations were not coming in as large a volume as before. The only possible way of keeping the society's [illegible]

BOMBAY COUNCIL BYE-ELECTION

MR. GINWALA ONLY CANDIDATE FOR NOMINATION

Mr. F. J. Ginwalla who recently resigned his seat in the Bombay Legislative Council on the Bardoli issue was the only candidate to fill up the vacancy. Thursday was the last day fixed by the Government to send in the nomination papers and the Collector of Bombay as Returning Officer received three papers all proposed and seconded in favour of Mr. Ginwalla. As there is no other candidate to contest the seat Mr. Ginwalla will be duly declared elected.

GOOD BEGINNING OF RAIN IN BHAVNAGAR

MORE NEEDED FOR SOWING OPEATION

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, July 3.

This week there is a change for the better in the weather. The sky practically remains over cast with clouds for the whole day. The atmosphere is also cool. As a result, we got yesterday a good shower lasting for about an hour giving us agove 1.30 inches of rain. This is a good beginning but although the weather continues to be quite monsoons to-day we did not get a drop of rain. This absence of rain is causing anxiety. We need more rain very urgently to begin sowing operation which are already belated.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Harwood League—Attached vs. G. I. P., Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, July 7.

Co-operators' Day.

The s.s. "Ranpura" with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Harwood League—Bombay Gymkhana vs. B. B. R. A., Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for the Straits Settlement, China, and Japan per S.S. "Alipore" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-30 a.m. on Friday, the 6th instant.

MAHARASHTRA SAHITYA PARISHAD

The annual meeting of the general body of the Maharashtra Sahitya Parishad will be held at the Parishad's office in Bhai Jivanjee Lane, Thakurdwar, at 4-30 p.m to-day (Friday.)

COALITION NATIONALIST PARTY.

An urgent meeting of the Coalition Nationalist Party will be held at Mr. K. M. Munshi's residence. Beach House, Napean Sea Road, Bombay No. 6 on Sunday (8th inst.) at 4 p.m. to consider the Bardoli situation.

RENT ACT AMENDMENT BILL

The following meetings of tenants will be held to-day (Friday) to support the extension of the Bombay Rent Act:—(1) Harkuwarbai Building, Thakurdwar, at 9 p.m. (2) Haribhau's Chawl, Zaoba's Oart, at 9-15 p.m.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at six per cent.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Owing to heavy rains, telegraphic communication with stations in Kathiawar is imperfect, and telegrams to and from these stations are subject to delay.

YOGA DISCOURSES.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct a public class on Karma Yoga in English at Messrs. Batliboi's Institute, Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street, to-morrow (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

MYSORE ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

A half-yearly general meeting of the members of the Mysore Association, Bombay, will be held in the Association premises on Sunday (the 8th inst.) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) There will also be a social gathering on the occasion.

CHAMARBAGWALLA OPTHALMIC HOSPITAL.

The fifth Clinical Meeting of the Opthalmological Society of the Aimai Merwanji Chamarbagwalla Free Opthalmic Hospital will be held to-day (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. in the Hospital premises.

G. I. P. RY. EMPLOYEES' GENERAL UNION.

An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the above Union will be held to-day (Friday), at 6 p.m. in the Jamait Khana near the new Kurla Mills at Kurla, when resolutions regarding Medical Examination and other important matters will be adopted.

GEETA CLASSES.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagawat Geeta at the General Educational Society's English School, Dadar, on Sunday next at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.).

The Swami will also conduct another public class on Bhagawat Geeta in English at Dr. Chhottalal's Bungalow, Borivli, the same evening at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.)

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 4th July, 1928 to 6 a.m. of 5th July, 1928:—

Small-pox attack 5, death 1; Cholera attack 1, death 1; Plague attach 1, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death nil.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 56. Total mortality this day last year was 63.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O.S.K. Steamer "Tacoma Maru" left Singapore for Bombay on the 3rd July and is due to arrive here on the 16th July via Penang and Colombo.

The Outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the mails from London of the 28th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 6-30 a.m. on the 4th instant and left there at 11-30 a.m. the same day.

SOCIAL WORKERS' TRAINING CLASS

The Social Workers' Training Class will meet at the Head Office of the Social Service League, Sandhurst Road on Saturday (the 7th inst.) at 5 p.m. (S.T.) when Miss M. K. Davis will deliver a lecture on "Juvenile Delinquency" and Dr. H. D. Khote on "Water, Air and Food and their effects upon our health." Those who have not registered their names should do so at an early date.

RELIEF TO STRIKERS' FAMILIES.

The following amounts have been received by the Committee for relief of families and children of Textile workers on strike.

Rs. 25/- from Bai Shirinbai; Rs. 160/- through Mrs. Ratanbehen Mehta of the Rastriya Stree Sabha. (Rs. 100/- rice bags from Lady Jagmohandas. Rs. 10/- rice bags from Mr. Rustomji Sorabji Dhondi; Rs. 50 - rice bags from Mr. Jethabhai Devji). Total Rs. 185/-.

WIDOWS' PENSION FUND.

The Golden Jubilee of the Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd., will be celebrated on Saturday (7th inst), at Indu Bhuwan of the late Mr. Nana Narayan Kothare at Thakurdwar, (Opp. Post Office). Bombay, between 4-30 and 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The Elementary Sanitary Class organised by the Bombay Sanitary Association will, if there is a sufficient number of students, commence this year on Monday, the 30th July, 1928. All those wishing to join the class are requested to send in their applications to the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Sanitary Association, Municipal Offices by the 20th July 1928.

A nominal fee of Rs. 5 only will be charged and the course of lectures will last for 3 months. Lectures will be delivered in the evening after 5-45 p.m. (S.T.) twice a week at the Sanitary Institute, Princess Street. Certificates are given on termination.

PODAR GIRLS' SCHOOL.

The anniversary of the Sitaram Podar Balika Vidyalaya was held in Hira Bag last Sunday when a large number of Marwaris ladies attended. Mrs. Surajmal Ruia presided. Some Marwari ladies delivered very interesting lectures on the social problems of the day and the girls of the Vidyalaya sang some selected pieces of Hindi songs. After distribution of prizes and a vote of thanks for the president, the meeting terminated.

The above Vidyalaya is the only Hindi girls school in Bombay, and is the result of the munificence of the late Seth Sitaram Podar of the well-known firm of Seth Cheniram Jesraj.

BHATIA MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

Under the auspices of the Khatau Makanji and Kanji Mulji Trusts three Infant welfare Centres besides a Maternity and Nursing Home situated at Bazar Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, are conducted by the Poona Seva Sadan Society at Cavel and Fort for women and children of the Bhatia community. During the month of June 1928 in all 1883 patients were attended to at these centres and the hospital. Out of these were 1016 women, 496 children and 371 infants. 15 cases were admitted into the Hospital. The average attendance being 62.7. The total number of deliveries during the year since April 1928 was 46. 18 expectant mothers were under observation.

BOYCOTT LEAGUE.

A public meeting of citizens of Bombay will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, to receive the report of the Provisional Committee of the Boycott League and to inaugurate the working of the League. Prominent citizens are invited to speak on the occasion.

FOOTBALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE

CHESHIRES TROUNCE POLICE.

Conditions were the worst possible when the Cheshires met the Police on Thursday evening, and it was not surprising that the standard of football seen was not high. The ground was very sodden and in several parts there were large puddles, which not only interfered with the ball but also made the footing very precarious for the players, whose appearance after the match bore ample testimony to this. Of course the spectacle of players floundering about the field and sitting down violently in pools of water was a highly detectable one for the chokras who lined the free sides, but whether the performers enjoyed the experience was a different manner.

The Police were trounced to the tune of eight goals, but it is hardly likely that the score against them would have been so big had conditions being otherwise. Indeed they began very well and held their own well against the soldiers until shortly before the interval, when the Cheshires scored three goals in a space of five minutes. Jones opened the scoring for them and Waltmoir netted two more goals in rapid succession.

After changing over the Cheshires definitely assorted their superiority and added five goals to their score, Ash scoring the fourth goal, and Jones and Waltmoir netting two each respectively. Carter played a great game in the Police goal and saved a large number of likely shots. The defence also shaped quite well, but the ground was very much against them and it was not surprising that the quick passing of the Cheshires beat them.

The result:—

Cheshires ..... 8 goals.
Police ..... Nil.

Cheshires:—Tunstall; Robinson and Bannister; Penshaw, Hodgkinson and Dale; Ash, Perry, Jones, Waltmoir and Robinson.

Police:—Carter; Mc[illegible] and Dowey; Brown, Hibbert and [illegible]; Littlewood, Wickins, Williams and Hampton.

Referee:—F. W. Th[illegible]

TO-DAY'S
Attached Section

LATEST NEWS.

MADRAS, July 5.

Referring to the message stating that the Labour Party had offered Dr. Besant a seat in Parliament "New India" says it has no knowledge on the point "but it is fairly safe to assume that if there is any truth in the report Dr. Besant would have informed the paper. So far as we are aware she is anxious to return to India at the end of August or the first half of September so as to take an active part in stiffening the boycott movement."

"New India" has cabled for an authoritative statement from Dr. Besant.—A.P.

MADRAS, July 5.

A special cable to "New India" states that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald presiding over the British Commonwealth Labour Conference made a most important declaration. He said: "I hope within a period of a few months rather than years there will be a new dominion added to the Commonwealth of our nation, a dominion of another race, a dominion that will find self-respect as an equal within the commonwealth. I refer to India."—A.P.

LONDON, July 5.

The Secretary, Mr Gillies, pointed out that no official statement had been issued in connection with the withdrawal of the Indian delegates. The Australian, Mr. Walker asked who had been talking to Mr. Arthur Henderson. Mr. Gillies replied that at eleven last night a reporter came and told him that the Indians had given their account of the incident and the reporter wanted the other side. Mr. Henderson suggested waiting, which the reporter refused to do. So Mr. Henderson explained that the Indians were offended because the Conference would not pass a resolution on their subject.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, July 5.

The following is the amplification of Mr. Lansbury's speech: Mr. Lansbury said that the "fact that two members of our party are on the Simon Commission and the fact that we as a minority are unable, even if we are willing, to repeal any portion of the Government of India Act appear to be accepted as reasons why our words are to be distrusted and our assistance spurned. The procedure connected with the official appointment of the Commission was none of our doing and no responsibility rests with the British Labour Party for the situation which has been created. We have done all that was humanly possible to try to arrange such conditions as will ensure co-operation between the Commission and representative Indians."

The Conference afterwards sat private.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, July 5.

Six of seven Committees which have been highly commended belong to India, namely, Bombay, Chingleput, Delhi, Gujarat, Hoshangabad and Tuticorin.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, July 5.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale interviewed by Reuter said that nothing in the draft arrangements of the Conference precluded the submission of resolutions. On the other hand the clause headed "Voting" naturally implied the probability that resolutions of a controversial character might be brought forward." Then when a resolution which was not acceptable to the Labour Party and might be regarded as a vote of censure was introduced, they said that resolutions could not be moved. "We regret the estrangement, but Mr. Henderson's statement is not quite correct." Mr. Bakhale added that no vote was taken on the question of the withdrawing which was agreed to 'nemcon.'—Reuter's Special.

RENT ACT

PUBLIC MEETING AT SIR C. J. HALL

A representative public meeting of the tenants of Bombay is to be held under the auspices of the Mazdayasni Mandal, on Saturday (14th instant) at 6 p.m. (S.T.), at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, to protest against the indifference of Government towards the interests of seven lacs of the middle and poorer classes of tenants of Bombay and to urge the Government themselves to bring forward a Bill, before the expiration of the present Act, for its extension, for a further period of three years.

HIGH COURT

MAMLATDAR'S SENTENCE REDUCED

FALSE ENTRY IN OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS

On the Appellate Side of the High Court, Justices Murphy and Patker disposed of an appeal filed by Bhailal M. Patel, ex-Mamlatdar of Ahmedabad District, against the sentence passed on him by the Sessions Judge for making false entries in an official document.

The accused was appointed as an Inquiry Officer to do remission work with regard to title-deeds and other valuable securities which were in Government offices and which were destroyed by fire during the riots in Ahmedabad in 1919.

The prosecution alleged that in the course of his official duties the accused fabricated evidence in the records whereby title was given with regard to certain documents to certain persons who, as subsequent investigations disclosed, were not legally entitled. The accused was sentenced to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000.

Their Lordships, on appeal, reduced the imprisonment to 18 months, but retained the fine.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST

CASHIER GETS 3 MONTHS' R. I. AND FINE OF RS. 800

Shavaksha N. Golwalla, a young Parsi cashier in the office of the Accountant-General, Bombay, was sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 800 to suffer 3 months' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 800 or in default further six months' imprisonment. Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution, while the accused was defended by Mr. P. N. Godinho.

PROSECUTION STORY.

Mr. K. K. Rao, the Assistant Accountant-General, giving evidence for the prosecution related the usual procedure adopted in their office as regards payment of pensions. The accused was the officiating cashier and as such he made all the entries in the pension register. While auditing the account books on June 19, it was discovered that one of the pension bills in the name of Vithal Baburji Rane the original amount on which was Rs. 17-11-0 had been altered to Rs. 217-11-0 both in words and figures and the difference of Rs. 200 misappropriated. Information was at once lodged with the police and it was found that the accused had in all misappropriated Rs. 800.

MAGISTRATE'S REMARKS.

The Magistrate in sentencing the accused remarked: "In the case of public servants especially those who are entrusted with cash, a higher standard of morality was expected from them."

SUIT AGAINST GOSWAMI MAHARAJ

ENFORCING CONTRACT OF PURCHASE

The Hon. Mr. Justice Wadia at the High Court heard the suit filed by Khatau Morarji and Ranchhoddas Harjivan, Receivers appointed by the High Court for a property situate at Mint Road, against Goswami Shri 108 Maharaj Shree Ghanshyam Lalji Maharaj of Porebunder for the specific performance of an agreement dated the 30th January, 1926, by which the defendant agreed to purchase the said property from the plaintiffs for Rs. 17,000 and to pay for the expenses of the repairs thereto.

The defendant filed a written statement alleging that the said agreement was brought about by misrepresentation. He further alleged that under the agreement the plaintiffs were bound to make out the best title to the property, which they had failed to do. He also denied liability for the expenses of repairs to the property subsequent to the agreement.

At the hearing the defendant abandoned the issue as to misrepresentation.

His Lordship delivered judgment holding that the plaintiffs were entitled to specific performance of the agreement. His Lordship accordingly passed a decree for the plaintiffs and directed the defendant to specifically perform the said contract for purchase. His Lordship further held that the defendant was liable to pay to the plaintiffs the amount expended by them on the repairs to the property both before and after the date of the agreement, and referred the suit to the Commissioner to ascertain the amount due in respect of the repairs. The defendant was ordered to pay all the plaintiffs costs of the suit up-to-date.

Mr. M. V. Desai with Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad and Mr. [illegible] Pandia instructed by Messrs. Pandia and Co. appeared [illegible] A. Somal Haridas for the defendant.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1928.



Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar was invited to the reception to visitors from India given at that "Thana" in London, 21 Cromwell Road. So were Sir John Simon and some other British "friends" of India.

* * * *

The Congress President declined to attend. The reason he gave for his inability to do so does him credit. He remains consistent in his strict boycott of the Commission.

* * * *

He could not dissociate himself from politics, he said. That is the right attitude to adopt. But weaker political vessels cannot resist the temptation of "friendly contact," with those whom they should avoid and the result is that they pour out far more than they can pump in. A distinct advantage to the other party.

* * * *

Sir John Simon who attended the reception remarked that he could claim that the English were a kindly and hospitable people. So they are—in their own country and amongst themselves. So are the people of every country.

* * * *

He had come to know, he told his audience, that the Indian people had similar characteristics. It is very nice of him to say so. He has also discovered that Indians show courtesy, kindness and hospitality even to those Englishmen "who had strong political opinions." This is an interesting discovery on his part.

* * * *

But Indians know now that their innate courtesy is mistaken by foreigners for servility, that their hospitality is misconstrued into a fulsome desire to please the foreigner. So these sweet words of a Simon will butter no Indian parsnips.

* * * *

Lord Oxford wrote in a letter to a friend of his, "I remember an old judge, who, apart from the law, was quite illiterate." But what do you think of the judicial system of a country where a man can be illiterate both in the law and otherwise and yet hold a judgeship because he has been pitchforked into a covenanted service, and, because he is considered too "goody-goody" for executive work?

* * * *

The Model Treaty for the prevention of war is now ready at Geneva. It is not yet announced which Power has taken out the patent.

* * * *

It is strongly rumoured, however, that Great Britain whose anxious concern always is for the proper policing of the world has intimated that if any other Power means to disturb her "natural" right to secure this patent, it will be considered an "unfriendly" act on the part of that Powers towards Britain.

* * * *

Aunt (to nephew up from the country) "Well George, I suppose you have come up to see the sights of London."

George: "Yes, aunty, and I thought I'd call on you first."

ALLEGED ASSAULT AND INSULT

AN OLD COMPLAINT REFILED AFTER WITHDRAWAL

The Chief Presidency Magistrate heard on Wednesday the arguments relating to the notices issued against Jehangir Cursetji Vacha, the head-shroff of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on a charge of insult and abetment of assault and a watchman of the same bank on a charge of assault at the instance of Eruchshaw S. Shroff, lately an Inspector of the B. B. S. and T. Co. Ltd.

COMPLAINANT'S STORY.

The complaint arose out of an incident which is said to have occurred on August 8 last in the premises of the Hongkong Bank. The complainant Mr. Shroff alleged that he saw his wife going into the Bank by the back door and he followed her. Near the staircase he further alleged he saw the first accused leaning against his (complainant's) wife in a manner which suggested close intimacy. As soon as the accused saw the complainant, he called the second accused and directed him to put the complainant out of the building. The watchman carried out the orders given him and gave three or four pushes but a European gentleman interfered and took him into his room.

REVIVAL OF AN OLD COMPLAINT.

It will be recalled the case was originally filed in the Third Court and was adjourned on several occasions. At the last hearing the complainant applied for an adjournment on the ground that his pleader was out of Bombay, but the Magistrate declined to grant it and suggested that the case may be withdrawn and revived again if he thought fit. The complainant acting upon the suggestion withdrew it and re-filed it before the Chief Presidency Magistrate who caused notices to be issued against the respondents returnable on Wednesday.

COUNSEL'S OBJECTION.

Mr. P. N. Godinho, counsel for the respondents, raised at the very outset an objection that as his clients had already been discharged by the Third Court at the complainant's own request it was unfair to revive the same complaint.

It was submitted on behalf of the complainant that the suggestion to withdraw the case on the last occasion came from the Magistrate and the complainant had a right to revive it.

His Worship after hearing both sides thought that as the original case was filed in the Third Court the application for its revival should also be made there and transferred the notices to the Third Court.

INADVERTENT KICKING RESULTS IN TRAGEDY

The Coroner concluded an inquest on Thursday touching the death of Ganesh, a mendicant, who died as a result of assault inflicted by Mulchand Mangal in Jankibai Dharamshala on Wednesday morning. It appeared from the evidence that Ganesh was sleeping in his bed when inadvertently he kicked Mulchand. Mulchand got enraged and, it is alleged, gave some blows as a result of which Ganesh fell down dead. The report of the Police Surgeon stated that death was due to shock caused by the enlarged Thymus gland. The jury considered the suspect guilty of simple [illegible]

PRINCESS OF WALES STAKES

"TOURIST'S" VICTORY AT NEW MARKET

LONDON, July 5.

At Newmarket to-day Princess of Wales Stakes (one and a half miles) resulted as follows:—

TOURIST .....
CAPORAL .....
LODORE .....

Eleven ran. Won by [illegible]. Three-quarters length [illegible] and third.

Starting price [illegible] dred to six against Tourist, against Caporal and three to Lodore.—Reuter's Special.

CURRENCY DEPT.

An abstract of the Currency Department [illegible] last is given below:—

(In thousands

Notes in circulation [illegible]
Reserve—coin and b[illegible]
In India:—Silver co[illegible] coin and bullion 27,7[illegible] under coinage 3,58,47[illegible]
In England:—Gold [illegible] Silver bullion nil.
In His Majesty's [illegible] coin and bullion nil.
In transit between [illegible] His Majesty's Dominio[illegible] bullion nil; Silver b[illegible] Securities (purcha[illegible] 41,83,06; In Englan[illegible] Internal Bills of [illegible]

LATE QUO

(Through Cotto[illegible] tion Service, [illegible] Bombay.)

[illegible]

Previous Clos[illegible]
To-day's Ope[illegible]
Differenc[illegible]
To-day's Clo[illegible]
Differen[illegible]

Previous Clos[illegible]
To-day's Ope[illegible]
Differenc[illegible]
To-day's Clo[illegible]
Differe[illegible]

Broach E[illegible]

LONDO[illegible]

CIO[illegible]

Silver B[illegible]
Lowe[illegible]
Silver F[illegible]
Lowe[illegible]
Tone of [illegible]

31st Se[illegible]
2nd S[illegible]

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The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1928.

DISHONEST JOURNALISM.

In the annals even of Anglo-Indian journalism, which has no scruples in misrepresenting the aims and methods of Indian Nationalists, there has never been an instance in which a more dishonest attempt has been made to mislead the public as regards the peasants' fight in Bardoli than the made by the "Times of India" in the three articles from its special correspondent, the leading article published yesterday and the leading [illegible] which its evening gramophone, the [illegible] News", wrote last evening. [illegible]rthy attack the correspondent [illegible] Mr. Munshi is ably and [illegible] with by Mr. Munshi him[illegible] not, therefore, dwell on it. [illegible] of the "Times of India" [illegible]hai. The series of three [illegible] special correspondent, [illegible] a few hours' stay in [illegible]ades thus: "Mr. [illegible] spoiling for a trial [illegible] incapable of under[illegible] honourable compromise [illegible] Vallabhbhai Patel is, [illegible] Mr. Smart, the Com[illegible] Division, that he is an [illegible]onstrate to other parts [illegible] disobedience and a [illegible] succeed. He has [illegible] to worry him and so [illegible] finds the money [illegible] carry on with his [illegible]evism and to go on [illegible]ent. He is banking [illegible] he is arrested the [illegible] flare up, that Mr. [illegible]mand a Bardoli and [illegible]ou. That is the [illegible] Obviously if the [illegible] genuinely anxious [illegible] with the truth [illegible]ter publishing [illegible] ranging [illegible] from its [illegible]hich the latter [illegible] black as he [illegible] published a [illegible] of that portion [illegible] the Em[illegible] replied to these [illegible]ng so, in its [illegible] Theatre meet[illegible] India" has [illegible]gle word [illegible] its readers [illegible]shonest per[illegible] with which [illegible]eaders were [illegible] truth. This [illegible]ndard of [illegible]mean tactics [illegible] even in [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] which we [illegible] wicked [illegible] such for [illegible] Munshi [illegible] journals [illegible] of attac[illegible] so long [illegible] purpose [illegible] propagat[illegible]

"What be (Mr. Vallabhbhai) wants is a kind of Soviet Committee composed of men of his own choice or [illegible] king, men on whom he could depend in advance to say that the assessment in Bardoli has all been wrong and ought to be cut by twenty or thirty per cent." It is impossible to conceive of a more unscrupulous misrepresentation outside the office of an Anglo-Indian journal than this. Mr. Vallabhbhai has never said anything of the kind. He has repeatedly declared that he wants a settlement honourable to Government as well as to Bardoli, that is, an enquiry by a Committee acceptable to Government as well as to the people for whom he is pleading. What he wants was clearly set forth by Mahatma Gandhi in "Young India" of June 21, when he wrote: "Let it be noted that the independent committee does not mean a committee independent of Government. It means a committee appointed by the Government of men known to be independent of official pressure and authorised to hold the enquiry in the open with the right to the aggrieved people to be duly and effectively represented." So much for one barefaced lie. Take another. The "Times" correspondent says: "Mr. Vallabhbhai is banking in the hope that if he is arrested the whole country will flare up, that Mr. Gandhi will take the command of Bardoli and prepare for a revolution. Could perversity further go? Mr. Vallabhbhai has declared in every speech he has delivered that the struggle he is carrying on is a purely economic struggle and not a political one and that was the burden of his speech at the Empire Theatre. So overpowered is the "Times of India" by its unholy desire to instigate the Government to a policy of repression that it does not realise its own stupid inconsistency. If Mr. Vallabhbhai is out for revolution, why should he be prepared to suspend the Satyagraha campaign if Government grant an enquiry and meanwhile collect revenue on the old scale? If, as it says Mahatma Gandhi is the brain behind the movement, why has it not the honesty and decency to [illegible] its readers know that he has clearly proclaimed to the world that the Bardoli campaign has nothing to do with reviving the Non-co-operation movement? He wrote in "Young India" of June 1921: "By the way, let me make this clear, that the Satyagrahis in Bardoli are not to-day offering Non-co-operation. On the contrary they want to co-operate with the Government in finding out the truth about assessment. As non-co-operators they could not have asked for a committee. [illegible] they could simply have repudiated the authority of Government. But they have not done so. Their Satyagraha is merely confined to securing justice from the Government of the day." In the face of this authoritative declaration from a man whom his worst detractors have never accused of hiding his real object, the "Times of India" has the impudence to talk about the Mahatma's intention to prepare for a revolution! The Mahatma has always worked in the open. When the [illegible] for [illegible] preparing for a revolution [illegible] wait [illegible] the "Times of [illegible] to [illegible] examples [illegible] India." [illegible] the lying [illegible] of India" [illegible] ary to add [illegible] rain from [illegible] "Times of [illegible] ascertained [illegible]

talk about Bardoli, and its grievances." The brazen-facedness which is responsible for this lie is amazing. The "Times of India" may have conveniently forgotten all about the correspondence between Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and His Excellency the Governor, but its readers could not have forgotten that Mr. Vallabhbhai earnestly pleaded for an interview with Sir Leslie Wilson and that it was the Governor who was not courteous and fair enough to accord that interview.

But enough of the controversial methods of the "Times of India." These methods have a long and inglorious tradition. The "Times of India" never fights straight. It has no scruple to strike below the belt. It has been a consistent enemy of the Indian people. Its treatment of the late Lokamanya is well-known. It did its best to misrepresent Pherozeshah Mehta when he was alive. It left no stone unturned to defame the late Deshbandhu Das. It has constantly sought to belittle, abuse and vilify Mahatma Gandhi. Its ill-natured and vituperative attack on Sir Chimanlal Setalvad and Mr. Jinnah because they dared to lead the boycott of the Simon Commission is too well-known to need recall. Yet the tragedy of the situation is that its greatest patrons are Indians. It is the money derived from Indians, as subscribers and advertisers, on which it thrives and it repays the debt by poisonous propaganda the object of which is to defeat every movement directed towards safeguarding their vital interests. And it is the sworn foe of India's political freedom though it disguises its hostility in the garb of hypocritical sympathy with her aspirations. More saddening than anything else is the fact that, as revealed in Mr. Munshi's letter, it is Indians themselves who are made by it instruments of its vile propaganda. In no other country in the world would be found the strange phenomenon of a paper, fed and supported by its people, working in this treasonable manner against the latter. That this phenomenon is tolerated in India is an index to the magnanimity of our countrymen. It is, alas! also an index to their political shortsightedness akin to the foolishness of the man who nourishes a serpent under the delusion that it can do no harm.

MANUFACTURING PUPPET KINGS

The intriguing news from Jerusalem that the French authorities in Syria are seriously considering the proposal of appointing Feisal, son of Ibn Saud, as King of Syria, is an indication of the policy of permanent occupation of the country which France is now determined to pursue. Kings occupy their thrones generally by right of succession or by the brute force of conquest, but Kings by appointment is a novelty which the French Colonial administration is desirous of introducing presumably with the sanction of the British Government. The puppet to be chosen is to be asked to occupy the royal post under certain restrictions, the first and most important being that he renounces his claim to the throne of the Hedjaz and concludes treaties of friendship between Syria, Iraq, Transjordania and Palestine. England and France seem to be busy allocating to each other spheres of controlling their puppet Kings, just as in the Persia of a few years ago, Russia and Britain had an amicable arrangement about spheres of influence. The humiliating position is not likely to be quietly accepted by the Syrians, however, as their spirited protest through the deputation they had sent to Geneva under Amir Shaikh Arsalan indicates. Needless to say, the League of Nations being in reality an Anglo-French Institute to bully the smaller nations of the world, the protest will fall on deaf ears.

SELF-RESPECTING COURSE.

The withdrawal of the Indian Delegation from the Commonwealth Labour Conference was the natural sequel to the hostility displayed by the Executive of the Conference to Dewan Chamanlal's urgent entreaty that his resolution objecting to the appointment of the Simon Commission should be included in the agenda. After it had been ruled out of order, the only self-respecting course for the Indian Delegation was to abstain from participating in the work of the Conference. The loss is British Labour's not India's. As Dewan Chamanlal said in an interview with Reuter after the withdrawal, "the only manner in which they could adequately protest against the mistaken Labour policy in respect to India was by washing their hands clean of the whole business". It is difficult to see what precisely came in the way of hearing the Indian delegates. The only conclusion that India can draw from the episode is that Mr. MacDonald and [illegible] who rule the roost at the [illegible] anxious to burke dis[illegible] important aspect of [illegible] attitude towards the [illegible]ernment by Indians [illegible]vism of Imperially [illegible]ourites stands now [illegible]

INDIA HOUSE: SLUR ON THE NATION

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA INTERVIEWED

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, interviewed by a representative of the "Chronicle" sketched vividly the farce enacted in London. He was, he said, invited, when in London, to join the Committee meant to "advice" the High Commissioner about the projected India House. The process was simple. Members of the Central Legislature who happened to be there last year were sought out and casually approached for "advice". At the very first meeting of the "Advisory Committee" Mr. Jamnadas Mehta attended he found almost everything pre-arranged and pre-determined, everything appeared clearly stage-managed. There was little to discuss still less to "advice" about. Somebody, he did not know who, had already selected the architect for the India House, the architect had selected his structural engineer and somebody had passed on the plans and expressed approval. The agency which managed and pre-determined all this remained invisible. Mr. Jamnadas showed the "Chronicle's" representative the minutes of one of the meetings of the Committee he attended. He observed that they were cleverly but incorrectly worded. Deprived of the three members, Sir Walter Willson, Mr. Iswar Saran and Mr. Jamnadas, who happened to be there at the last stag[e] the "India House Advisory Committee," composed as it was of officials unfamiliar with Indian opinion, needs and conditions, seemed to him to carry a big name with very little significance.

DISGRACEFUL SCANDAL.

Mr. Jamnadas was fully aware of the feeling in India about Sir Herbert Bakker's Secretariat design at New Delhi. He was also wide-awake about the vested interests that systematically withheld opportunities from Indian artists, architects and art-craftsmen. He considered his duty, therefore, to inquire at one of the Committee meetings in London as to whether any open competition was invited for the plans and designs of the proposed India House, either in India or even in England, whether any publicity was given for open competition and discussion of the plans and designs for the India House in India. He complained of the absence of the guarantee against favouritism and indifferent workmanship. His enquiries led him to knowledge of things that filled him with indignation at the palpable inequity of the procedure adopted in London. The glaring injustice of the manner in which the scheme for the India House had been pushed from behind the scenes ought to be, he remarked, exposed for what it was, a disgraceful scandal. Architects, artists and craftsmen in India were just ignored. It was a slur on the nation. And, the insult implied in the mock "Advisory Committee" should be intolerable to every self-respecting India.

THOUSANDS STARVING.

He was sure the question would be, as it should be, discussed in the Assembly. But that was, not, he added, enough. Popular institutions, like the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, the Engineers' Association and the Bombay Architectural Association "ought now to move with the times, direct the popular demand for explanation of the dark and unjust procedure and protect the rights and interests of architects, artists, art-craftsmen and of those engaged or interested in the production of building and furnishing materials." He knew that Indian artists, architects and craftsmen have been, by foreign "experts", considered unfit to design the furniture for the buildings in New Delhi. They were regarded as incompetent even for upholstery work. He knew that the Indians were good and useful only for their raw materials. That is why the High Commissioner in London could afford neither timely and adequate publicity nor open competition about the India House but continued singing in epic strains about the Indian timber he proposed to use for the building. He knew also that the claims of Indian sculptors were ignored for the projected schemes of decorative sculptures at New Delhi. That was exactly the reason that urged him now to request po-

(Continued on page 9.)

COMING WORLD YOUTH CONGRESS

WHAT SHOULD BE THE ATTITUDE OF THE DELEGATION FROM INDIA?

(BY JOACHIM ALVA, STUDENT LAW COLLEGE, BOMBAY).

The Youth Movement is destined in the future to reshape the world; waging an incessant struggle against all the cramping and unnatural restrictions that have tended to lower humanity from its high moral altitude. The old forms, customs and formulae have been ridden to death, and are found to wield a sickening influence in a world that is now yearning for harmony and concord among all the nations, through the instrumentality of a fresh, vigorous and inspiring lead. The Conservative and reactionary forces are fast losing their unjust hold and are forced to yield to the new tendencies of the age which are full of promise and inseparably associated with the Youth Movement. The Youth Movement is the universal effort of younger people to take an active part in the affairs of the world by their special contributions to the manifold problems of life.

TWO MAIN DIVISIONS.

There are two main divisions of the Youth Movement. In places where the adult generation was opposed to giving youth freedom for more or less independent action, it developed as a movement independent from, and often opposed to, the adults. Such was especially the case with the German Vandervogel. In other places where the adult generation realised the need of giving youth such freedom the Youth Movement is often but an autonomous and auxiliary part of general organisations. It is true of movements working in connection with the various peace, labour, temperance, religious etc. organisations.

THE CONGRESS IN HOLLAND.

While the different groups of the Youth Movement have their distinctive aspects suited to the needs of their countries and zealously protect their autonomy, the necessity for forming Federations —so as to promote objects which they might have in common—soon became felt. Thus in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Hungary, U. S. A., Austria, Denmark, Holland and France, National Federations of Youth Movements have been established. A World Youth Peace Con[gress ...] August 17-26, 1928) to voice the aims and plans of the youths of all countries with the object of building up a World Federation of Youth for Peace. The Congress is expected to be attended by at least 500 delegates of Youth Organisations all over the world in order that they may get to know and understand one another, may discuss the diverse aspects of the present-day world peace problems—economic, political, educational, religious, moral, and racial,—and especially in their relation to Youth they may try to discover means for the international co-operation of youth for peace. The delegates may finally consider as a practical proposition the co-ordinating of existing efforts and organisations in a World Federation of Youth for Peace. The Congress will work by means of five Commissions of 100 delegates each, and Youth Organisations, taking part in its deliberations are given freedom from owning their allegiance to any particular school of thought.

INEVITABLE QUERY.

It is exceedingly good to talk of Peace. But who will answer the inevitable question whether "lasting and effective peace" in the world is at all possible under the present system of arrogant dominion and pathetic subjection? Until and unless the principle of free and equal political status is conceded both in theory and practice to all Nationalities in the World, no lasting and effective foundations for World-Peace will ever be laid. To talk of the League of Nations as a great instrument in controlling the jingoistic elements and thus preventing aggression in a state of intrigue and secret diplomacy, is purely sanctimonious humbug. It may provide good food for deep thought to the "Chorus Girls" to indulge in the heroic work of the stage-managed show of a League of Nations. The greed and oppression of the Western Powers does not hold out any prospect in the near future to the ushering in of Peace. The Eastern Nations must depend, therefore, on their joint and united efforts for protection against external aggrandisement. The Eastern Cup of Wealth has been

Notes of the Day.

A Thought For The Day.

So then in the atmosphere of August Proclamations, Reform Councils, Imperial Conferences and Esher Reports, I have had none of my doubts answered. These things only appear to me to prolong indefinitely the dependence of India upon Great Britain. Indeed, they seem deliberately intended to do so.

—C. F. ANDREWS.

Much Gratified.

Sir John Simon has cabled to the Punjab Co-operation Committee that he and his colleagues are much gratified to learn that the Punjab Legislative Council has elected this Committee to co-operate with his Commission. There was some little trouble in arranging the precise details of this co-operation, but as the Punjab Co-operatoring Seven declared themselves satisfied with the "concession" accorded them by the Simon Seven, there is no mention about that little trouble in the telegram of congratulations. The Punjab Seven are assured that the material prepared for the Commission by the Government of the Punjab will be sent on to them, and the further assurance is conveyed to them that the Simon Seven look on "with warm satisfaction at the prospect of sharing with them the all important work that lies ahead". So everything is sweet and nice in the garden. However, when the Committees meet and Sir John Simon shows a desire "to protect" witnesses, one should expect interesting developments.

Prompt Exposive.

Mr. Aney the Berar Responsivist leader, has done well to expose promptly the propaganda to spread rumours about the weakening of the boycott in the Berar and Central Provinces. A telegram from Akola appeared recently in the "Times of India" intimating that at a party meeting the Berar Nationalists indicated that they considered it necessary to revise their attitude regarding the boycott. Mr. Aney categorically denies that such a party meeting was held and he asserts that he is "entirely ignorant of any proposal to call such a meeting." He adds that the Berar Responsivists are firm in their opposition to the Simon Commission. He reiterates his belief that the boycott requires "to be tightened more and more in view of the growing callousness of the Government to the unanimous protests of the nation against the appointment of the Commission." This ought to be a warning to busy-bodies from Berar that mischief-mongering of this type is promptly found out.

Marking Time.

The Ministry of Mahomed Pasha Mahamoud means simply to mark time in Cairo and is afraid to get to close grips with the one important question which very naturally exercises the mind of Nationalist Egypt. The Wafd Party, whose strength in the country is undisputed made the question of an honourable settlement between England and Egypt the foremost one in its political programme and although the recent attempts to bring its leaders in Parliament into disrepute by the publication of certain private correspondence may have allowed the moderate elements in the Egyptian legislature to steal a march over it, this joy of the upholders of the Sarwat-Adly political faith is bound to be short-lived. The declaration by the new Egyptian Premier that at present circumstances did not permit of the resumption of negotiations with Britain and that he did not believe such a resumption was even desirable at present is sure to help the Nationalists in weakening the position of the new Ministry. It is beyond doubt that the present position is greatly to the liking of Lord Lloyd, but it cannot last long.

Mr. Maxton's Victory.

The announcement by the General Council of the British Trade Union Congress that there is nothing in the Maxton-Cook manifesto which is fundamentally opposed to the principles of the Labour Party is a slap in the face for Mr. Macdonald and his friends of the Right wing who hate the Maxtonites more than they hate the Tories. The adherence of Mr. Wheatley to the Maxton cause must have considerably helped the majority in the Congress to reach this decision. It emphasizes particularly the fact that the manifesto does by no means impair the solidarity of organised Labour. There is no doubt that during the ensuing General Election in Britain the line of policy chalked out by Messrs. Maxton and Cook will attract a very large mass of working class votes. If Mr. Philip Snowden can be brought round, in spite of his aversion to the capital levy, to examine sympathetically the new proposals to equalise the distribution of riches, Messrs. Maxton and

LIES AND DISHONEST PERVERSIONS.

"TIMES OF INDIA'S" SCARE-MONGERING.

MR. MUNSHI'S CRUSHING RETORT.

CLEAR CASE FOR FRESH ENQUIRY.

PT. KUNZRU ON THE 'AMAZONS' OF BARDOLI.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Mr. Aiyer, the Reporter of the "Times of India", who went to Bardoli to gather materials for his scare-mongering article, saw some of the members of the Bardoli Inquiry Committee at Bardoli, gathered a few scraps of information and has published in the "Times" of July 5, an article, reeking with dishonest perversions. It is therefore, necessary that I should state certain facts in reply to this gentleman's attempt at the distrortion of truth.

(1) That the Bardoli Inquiry Committee of which I happen to be the Chairman is set up under Mr. Vallabhbhai's directions is a bare-faced lie. First I wrote about it in my letter to His Excellency the Governor and on the next day on my own motion I wired for the co-operation of my colleagues on the Committee.

(2) The Committee is charged of being not an impartial body. No Committee and no tribunal is immune from such a charge except, of course, the Law Courts whom it is contempt of the Court to call partial; with the exception of Mr. Husseinbhoy Lalji the other members of the Committee belong to the Coalition Nationalists (Party in the Legislative Council which has hitherto more often supported than opposed Government in the Council. None of the members have anything to do with non-co-operation or with Mr. Vallabhbhai's movement and are more likely to be impartial than any Committee of Inquiry which even the Government would have been induced to appoint. If the Committee's findings command confidence, as this Special Correspondent apprehends, it will not be the fault of the Committee.

(3) The charge that the Committee is recording "ex-parte" evidence is equally not the fault of the Committee. Mr. Smart was written to and all that the Committee got in reply was a letter which lacked everything except discourtesy. The letter from Government only elicited their polite regret at their inability to accede to our request.

DRAWING ON HIS IMAGINATION.

(4) The Committee is again charged with recording evidence without any system or method. This is again untrue. The method adopted was published in the first day's report of the sittings in the newspapers. Mr. Purshottam Trikamdas, Barrister-at-Law, Mr. Vakharia Solicitor, Messrs. Umerwadia and Marfatia Pleaders, lawyers of experience took the statements of witnesses and in so doing certainly tested their statements if any, given by them to Mr. Vallabhbhai. Each such statement with the witness was sent up to the Committee and afer the statement was confirmed by the witness the witness was cross-examined on it. In cases where witnesses could not travel on account of ill health one or other of the members of the Committee was deputed to go to the village and to examine such witness. It is absolutely untrue to say that no witnesses were cross-examined. The first two days when I was present all members present cross-examined witnesses where it was necessary. The reporter is surprised that 100 witnesses were examined in three days. Naturally enough as he is only accustomed to the ways of inquiries conducted under comfortable punkhas. The Committee sat for 3 days from 8.30 a.m. to 12-30 noon and from 1-30 p.m. to 4 p.m. and from 4-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m. and on one day from 9-30 p.m. to 11 p.m. as well and during the time that I was there, not a minute passed within these hours when we did not do some work. Mr. Aiyer did not attend any meeting of the Committee at the Committee's Office, and was not shown any letters by Mr. Kher. All that is reporter's professional imagination.

(5) In setting up this Committee, I am charged with the motive of manoeuvering for the Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal's office of a Minister. It appears that Anglo-Indian journals are temperamentally incapable of attributing an honest motive to Indians so long as a dishonest one could be found, suggested or invented. I did not and do not aspire to be even a Minister under the existing Constitution. If I aspired to replace the Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal, it would not have been difficult to secure his fall from the Ministry last Poona sessions or the Bombay sessions. Last year at Poona, I was one of those who formed the Ministerial Party to support the Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal and the Hon. Mr. Pradhan. For a whole year I exerted my utmost to support these Ministers in Office in order that the voice of the progressive parties may be heard in the councils of the Government.

LIVERIED JOB.

A Minister under the existing Constitution is an attenuated and pale phantom of power: incapable of initiating a new policy helpless before the all-powerful Executive Councillors, a foot-ball kicked on the one hand by the members who put him in office and on the other by the officials who are expected to do his work for him. Even if he has the will, he has neither the means nor the opportunity of doing anything effective or substantial. A successful Minister under the present compartmental control policy of Government is only useful to adorn the Treasury Bench and blindly to bring his [illegible] Government lobby.

To such a liveried job, I am, by temperament and principles, averse.

WHAT IS THE TRUTH ABOUT BARDOLI?

6. Has the imagination of "The Times of India" got so morally bankrupt that it cannot criticise a man's actions without attributing selfish motives or judge of a public inquiry without insinuating a dishonest motive? The "Times of India" appears to have a feeling that it is sitting on a volcano; that every man who agitates for the redress of a grievance contemplates the overthrow of the Empire; that every public movement requires British passions to be roused by a free use of the searing labels of the Russian Revolution. Nothing could be more absurd, and at the same time more effective for rousing official obduracy, than seeing a revolt in an agitation for a revenue inquiry. It is thus that the honest and legitimate attempts of many an Indian leader to see justice done to their countrymen have been thwarted, distorted and maligned, till out of sheer despair he ceases to have any faith in the machinery of Government and the methods of constitutional work.

7. The reporter appears to have been taken in by some joke of Mr. Shivdasani that he is going to obstruct the proceedings in the Council; but if the Government of Bombay cannot put forward better statesmanship than what they have been doing so far, they have to thank themselves, if they cannot find decent men to sympathise with their inglorious fight for the prestige of Mr. Anderson's Assessment Report.

The reporter talks glibly as to the truth about Bardoli. The truth, if any one cares to know is simple. (a) Bardoli wants an impartial inquiry in the revised assessment in Bardoli—Government does not want to grant it; (b) Bardoli is prepared lawfully and peacefully to resist Government's coercive attempts to recover the revised assessment and it has succeeded so far, (c) Government's coercive measures are alleged to be irregular, illegal and vindictive, and our Committee wants to know and publish the truth; and (d) the "Times of India" and those to whom it can appeal want to convert this affair into a 'revolt' to induce Government to use still more repressive measures and crush Bardoli, and to frighten the authorities in England to sanction them.

8. The moral according to the "Times" which is inciting Government to indulge in strong measures, which Government in this country are never backward or unwilling to take, is that any insistance on the part of the people for a re-inquiry into any grievance however genuine it might be is an act of revolt which deserves to be put down in a ruthless manner if necessary by employing the whole might of the Empire. There are limits even to the twaddle which the "Times" even should be permitted to indulge in heartless and dangerous twaddle at that.

—Yours, etc.,

K. M. MUNSHI.

111, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay, July 5.

MR. VALLABHBHAI AND "TIMES OF INDIA"

MORE MISREPRESENTATION

The following letter has been addressed to the Editor of "The Times of India":—

Sir,—In your special correspondent's report of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel's speech in the Broach District Conference, Mr. Patel is represented to have said that "He warned the Government that if justice were not done to the people of Bardoli, the whole of Gujerat from one end to the other would be up in arms against the Government next year". We were all present in the Conference and followed Mr. Patel's speech very closely and can vouchsafe with absolute certainty that Mr. Vallabhbhai never talked of raising the people "in arms" against the Government. His speech was in Gujarati, and your correspondent perhaps, being ignorant of the language, has not been able to follow the trend of the speech. He only said that if the Government did not act fairly by the Bardoli people, the No-tax campaign on the lines of Bardoli Satyagraha will be started throughout Gujerat. The language of Mr. Patel was clear enough and it is really unimaginable how an honest correspondent could mistake the reasoning of the speech. Sportsmanship should be the first principle of journalism. We trust, you will correct the misrepresentation in your next issue.—Yours, etc.,

D. N. DESAI.
K. A. MALJI,
I. N. DESAI.
B. P. MODI,
M. C. DANGARWALLA,
THAKORLAL C. MUNSHI.

Broach, July 4.

CLEAR CASE FOR FRESH ENQUIRY

BARDI'S WONDERFUL ORGANISATION

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, July 4.

In an interview granted to "The Chronicle" correspondent after his visit to Bardoli, Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru, President of the Servants of India Society, said that the people of Bardoli Talation, throughout the length and breadth of the Taluka.

CLEAN CASE.

Asked as to what he thought, would be the end of this struggle, Pandit Kunzru emphatically said the struggle is bound to be a prolonged and determined one, if a fresh enquiry in the raised assessment is not granted by Government. So far as he could find from the enquiries made, he was convinced that the peasants of Bardoli had a clean case for demanding a fresh enquiry. According to his belief the Government would perhaps take no actions for the present, but that they might attempt to attach the crops during the next harvesting season, and that the real trouble would then arise. The question then would surely be a very serious one. However, so far as he could see the people of the Taluka have realised this and appeared to be quite prepared to meet it.

Replying to a question about the grievances and sufferings of the people he said that though he made no special enquiry into the matter, he could see that both the people and buffaloes had suffered seriously owing to being shut up in dark houses day after day. The buffaloes, he said, had actually lost their colour and festering sores were visible on their skins.

Pandit Kunzru declined to reply, when I asked him if he approved of the action of the Bardoli peasants in refusing to pay the unjust assessment and offering Satyagraha, or he would suggest to them any other course, now when he is convinced of the past demand of the people. Giving reasons for not replying to that question he said that he was expecting an amicable settlement in the near future, and his reply to that question, he feared, would jeopardise the settlement.

GOVT PENSIONERS IN BARDOLI

WHY THEY WERE SERVED WITH NOTICES

The Director of information writes:—Complaint has been made that it has been intimated to Government pensioners in the Bardoli Taluka that failure to pay their land revenue assessment would involve the loss of their pension. It is true that some pensioners were given that intimation and a number of them have paid the money due from them. Government are of opinion that such notice was rightly given because it was believed that the pensioners did not realise the results which might

(Continued on next page).

SENSATION IN STOCK EXCHANGE

REACTION IN SECURITIES

MEASURES TO PROTECT MARKET

LONDON, July 5.

The death of M. Loewenstein has caused a sensation on the Stock Exchange and the Loewenstein group opened demoralised. The international holdings marked down to 140 and Hydro-electric 32 to 40 compared with 215 and 51 respectively yesterday.—Reuter's Special.

REACTION ON SECURITIES

MEASURES TO PROTECT MARKET

LONDON, July 5.

Brussels.—M. Loewenstein's death has created a consternation on the Stock Exchange and all securities in which the Loewenstein group are interested reacted more or less strongly. For example Laturize which was previously 2,185 opened 1,670.

It is reported that measures are being considered to protect market.—Reuter's Special.

Halifax (Nova Scotia).—It is expected that the stranding of H.M.S. "Dauntless" will be followed by a court-martial.—Reuter.

take did not at all appear nervous, but on the contrary he found them quite firm in their resolve. He was much impressed by the village women who were taking as active and prominent a part as the men themselves. These women have done a great deal towards stimulating the enthusiasm and raising the courage of men, by singing patriotic songs.

Pandit Kunzru further said: "I met people whose valuable properties have been confiscated and I was struck to find that they were all cheerful and never indulged in abusing or using any harsh words towards the Government."

Referring to the attitude of the backward class of people of the Taluka known as the Kaliparaj or Raniparaj the Pandit said this class also have joined the movement whole-heartedly and in all enthusiasm. There seemed no difference whatever between them and the other classes.

WONDERFUL ORGANISATION.

Organisation of the whole movement throughout the Taluka, he said, was a very wonderful one, and the strength of leaders is due to the fact that they have opened some permanent centres at important places of the Taluka, which have been working for the last six or seven years. The workers of these centres known as Ashrams are held in reverence by the villagers and are regarded as their real benefactors.

One thing, he observed, which deserves mention, is in connection with the leaflet or 'Patrika' which is issued daily from the Bardoli Ashram. The whole population of the Taluka take keen interest in reading it and it has a very wide circu-

INDIAN DELEGATES WITHDRAW

SENSATION AT LABOUR CONFERENCE.

PROTEST AGAINST LABOUR'S BETRAYAL

SEQUEL TO RULING CHAMANLAL OUT OF ORDER

LONDON, July 4.

The Indian delegates have withdrawn from the Commonwealth Labor Conference as protest against the attitude of British Labour towards the Simon Commission and the method and procedure adopted by the Conference.

The communique has been issued, that Dewan Chamanlal, at the afternoon session of the conference to-day, expressed disappointment at the Labour Party's attitude towards the Simon Commission and the Party's acts in regard to India when it was in power. He expressed opposition to the Statutory Commission and demanded a Round Table Conference between representatives of Britain and India to discover the best methods of applying the principles of self-government to India immediately.

RULED OUT OF ORDER.

Reuter learns that Dewan Chamanlal was ruled out of order when he desired to move a resolution which was not included in the ageuda and had not been circulated to the delegates previously.

Dewan Chamanlal's resolution "inter alia" objected to the appointment of the Simon Commission in so far as it was opposed to the wishes of Indians, and declared the policy of the All-India Trades Union Congress, and in so far as it guaranteed no definite pledge of self-government and no equality of status or authority for the people's representatives even in the matter of investigation and enquiry.

After the decision not to accept any resolutions had been reached, Dewan Chamanlal attacked the British Labour Party, accused it of betraying its professed principles, and said that it was greatly distrusted by Indians because of its support of the Bengal Ordinance and the Simon Commission.

D. CHAMANLAL INTERVIEWED.

Interviewed by Reuter, Dewan Chamanlal justified the Delegation's withdrawal from the Conference, firstly, on account of the opposition to the submission of the resolution stating that the decision with reference to this had reversed the Conference's previously outlined intention to adopt certain resolutions; and secondly, on the ground that the only manner in which they could adequately protest against the mistaken Labourite policy in respect of India was by washing their hands of the whole business. Dewan Chamanlal added that the speeches made by Messrs. Lansbury and Henderson in replying to his statement showed that there was no intention of meeting the Indian case, which, obviously, had been but imperfectly understood.

BRITISH LABOURITES' CONTENTION.

The Indian delegates' sensational action was a sequel to their leader Chamanlal's presentation of the resolution reaffirming the opinion of all constituent bodies of the Empire, expressed at the preceding Conference in 1925, in favour of the grant of immediate Self-Government to India. The resolution condemned the appointment of the Simon Commission as not meeting Indian political aims. British Labourites contended that the Conference was a deliberative body only and not intended to record resolutions whatsoever. This viewpoint was adopted by five votes to three, with one abstention. Dewan Chamanlal then attacked the British Labour Party's general attitude towards India. The delegation subsequently left.—Reuter.

WITHDRAWAL OF INDIAN DELEGATES

MR. LANSBURY EXPLAINS BRITISH LABOUR PARTY'S ATTITUDE

LONDON, July 5.

Mr. Lansbury presiding over the fifth session of the Commonwealth Labour Conference drew attention to the withdrawal of the Indian delegates from the Conference late last night as a protest against the attitude of the British Labour towards the Simon Commission and methods and procedure adopted by the Conference. He said, "They have not accepted our leadership, and they repudiate our offer of co-operation."

PLEDGE TO CONSTITUTIONAL ACTION.

Mr. Lansbury declared that the British Labour movement was pledged to constitutional action. There were Labourites on the Simon Commission because they thought that it could thus secure the interests of its Indian brothers. Whatever our friends in India may think, however harshly they may judge us because we are unable to accomplish the impossible, we will continue to work for the day when India will become a great and free self-governing partner of her own free will in the Commonwealth of Nations."

SETTLEMENT OF INTERNATIONAL D[isputes]

DRAFT CONVENTIO[n]

Geneva.—The Lea[gue] Security and Disarm[ament] report dealing with[...] to the States which [...] sion and also sugg[est] tions for the pac[ific] tional disputes. [...] prevention of w[ar] binding the co[...] and apply [...] mendations in t[he] also to refrain [...] aggravate the [...]

RADICAL

M. RAC[...]

Belgrade [...] lowing the [...] cal and [...] formati[on] Radical [...] The wi[ll] was kil[led] ence with[...] the care [...]

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ANTI-SOVIET DESIGNS FAIL

KING AMANULLAH'S TOUR AND AFTER

VALUABLE LESSONS FOR INDIA

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru writes in "Forward":—

King Amanullah Khan of Afghanistan has returned from his long journeying and has been welcomed by his own people. From capital to capital of the countries of the West he went on his triumphal tour and everywhere he and his charming queen received a welcome such as the greatest of monarchs might well envy. A few years ago Afghanistan was almost an unknown kingdom, hidden away in the mountains, dependent on England for many things and not daring to offend even the Government of India. To-day it has an assured international position and treats with other powers on a basis of equality. Much is expected of Amanullah Khan in the future, but if he did nothing more for his country's sake and belied the bright promise of his early deeds, even so his name is assured of inclusion in the roll of the great builders of nations.

AFGHANISTAN'S STRATEGIC POSITION.

[illegible] was the king of a little mountain [illegible] so cordially and sumptuously welcomed by the great powers? Was it for him or his country or because of the [illegible] his gracious queen? All the [illegible] the reason for this cordiality. [illegible]stan though small and powerless [illegible] to the great European powers [illegible] key position in case of war between England and Russia. In no other [illegible] is Afghanistan an important [illegible]. And because there is danger of war between England and Russia, [illegible] has tried her utmost to win over [illegible]ullah and, with a singular lack of [illegible] has at the same time tried to impress him with the might of the British Empire. [illegible] device was tried to win the King's [illegible] and, fearful of Russian influence, [illegible] attempt was made to prevent him [illegible] visiting the Soviet Union. Offers of [illegible] it is said, were made by England, [illegible] loans on easy terms.

[illegible] AMANULLAH IN RUSSIA.

[illegible] what impressions Amanullah has [illegible] Kabul no outsider can definite[illegible] even the outsider can see the [illegible] read the obvious. The fran[illegible] British Government to [illegible] from visiting Moscow [illegible] went and during his [illegible] fail to offer his tri[illegible] who has made the [illegible] a red wreath." [illegible] the black and [illegible]istan, he went [illegible] in the Red [illegible] time at the [illegible] of the man who [illegible] and specially [illegible]ropean, a living [illegible] powers. Af[illegible] its mind from [illegible] most. Ap[illegible] up his mind, [illegible] refused to [illegible] alliance he has [illegible] Turkey and [illegible] countries it is well-known have definite understandings with the Soviet Union.

OFFENSIVE FORWARD SPRING.

That the danger to Afghanistan from the British side is real and pressing and daily grows nearer is evident to every student of international affairs. About a year ago on July 1st, 1927 the military correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph frankly stated that British policy was to take an offensive spring forward from the Indian frontier. The best way, it said, of countering any danger was by an offensive forward spring—was by means of "mobile forces, mechanised and air." We all know what this offensive forward spring in the name of defence means. It means that the British Government will not wait for danger or an attack or perhaps even a declaration of war. It means that England will herself take the initiative and declaring war on Soviet Russia will immediately sweep across Afghanistan on the military principle which dictated the German invasion of Belgium in 1914.

BRITISH PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

Preparations for this offensive continue apace. We have just been told that more money must be spent on the Indian army to make it thoroughly up-to-date in its mechanical and air equipment. Large air ports are being established and military roads and strategic railways on the frontier are being built. As soon as these preparations are deemed to be complete a slumbering India may wake up to the boom of cannon and the whir of air fleets. We can almost hear the drums of war in the answer that Sir Austen Chamberlain has sent to the American proposals for the outlawry of war. After making wide reservations relating to the British Empire, he has expressly said that the proposed treaty will not apply to countries not officially recognised. The only great country not so recognised is Russia. No indication could be clearer of what British policy is aiming at.

With this background before us we can realise the significance of the welcome given to King Amanullah in London. Weak as his State may be comparatively, it is a factor of importance in the coming war. Even little Belgium could hold up the German armies for many invaluable weeks. And Afghanistan can make a great deal of difference to the carefully laid plans of the British General Staff. Hence the frantic attempts that have been made to gain the King's favour.

For us in India there is a moral which it were well if we understood and grasped thoroughly. If the little State of Afghanistan is a factor of importance in a war, how much more is the good will of the Indian people. If we but realised the true [illegible] we would see that in our dealings with England to-day we occupy the dominant position and can dictate our terms. Weak and powerless as we are, we can make all the difference in any war which England may indulge in to further her imperialist designs. To gain the favour of a king, England went very much out of the way and tried her utmost. But to gain the good will and favour of an outraged people, what can England not do?

HISTORIC [illegible] BETWEEN [illegible]NULLA [illegible]

[illegible] rence was an unexpected accident over which there was no control. The cordial welcome meted out to us by Her Excellency Lady Irwin and other Government officials and the feeling of all the Indian people observed during our journey through India has impressed me much."—A. P.

SALVATION ARMY'S WORK IN CALCUTTA

GOVERNOR OPENS NEW HEADQUARTERS

CALCUTTA, July 4.

Opening the new headquarters and central hall of the Salvation Army in Calcutta this afternoon His Excellency the Governor of Bengal said: "One of the greatest claims for the appreciation of your work is, that you get down to a class of people which few others contact or can contact and they are the ones which most need help. India, and Calcutta particularly, offers plenty of scope for your work. I can well believe that all is not plain sailing. You must proceed with caution and tact amongst people of strong religious feelings and apt to be perhaps suspicious. You must always realise that considerable responsibility [illegible] upon each one of you to maintain the good name not only of the Salvation Army, but also of the country in which your work originated."

The occasion is one of special interest, in that it marks the completion of the memorial to the seventieth birthday of General Bramwell Booth. The memorial provides headquarters for the Army's organisation from whi[illegible] and operate it[illegible] India.—A. P.

ECONOMY IN CLERICAL SALARIES

BATTLE ROYAL IN CORPORATION

EXCHANGE OF UNSAVOURY COMPLIMENTS

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday, Dr. G. V. Deshmukh presiding. The house had considerable mirth for about an hour from the passage at-arms between two councillors on an apparently trivial matter and the president had ultimately to ask them to go out and indulge in the abuse to their hearts' content. This had a salutary effect and both the councillors withdrew aggressive words and apologised to each other amidst the laughter of the house.

QUESTION OF PROSTITUTION.

At the outset Mr. R. P. Masani, vice president, Bombay Vigilance Association, addressed an informal meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation in connection with the report of the Law and Procedure Committee of the Corporation regarding the question of the Bombay Prostitution Act so as to make brothel keeping illegal. The Committee recommended that the Government be approached with a request to undertake the legislation so as to make brothel keeping illegal.

TRAFFIC IN WOMEN.

In the course of his address Mr. Masani said:—

There is, I understand, the impression that we are out for waging a crusade against prostitution and it is said that that object will never be achieved even if brothels are declared illegal. Surely we too recognise that cannot make men sober or moral by legislation. The urge of the sex being as powerful as it is, uncontrolled impulses will insist on gratification and legislation or no legislation, irregular unions of men and women, outside wedlock, will take place. We are under no illusion on this point.

But, I ask you to consider that here in Bombay, over and above the obvious and palpable evil of normal prostitution, we are face to face with the gravest and most shocking and revolting abuses of a pernicious system of traffic in women. This obnoxious system has no redeeming or palliative feature in it. Nothing can be more disgraceful than this feature of our civic life. There is always a certain demand for illicit relations. But worse still, a system of traffic has grown up under which women are induced and sold for prostitution, ensnared and enslaved, and on their degradation, a class of vilest of vile parasites on the community thrive and fatten.

We therefore ask that these dens of commercialised vice should be extirpated. Eliminate the third party who organises and fosters the traffic and the traffic itself would disappear.

I need not dwell on the hygienic aspects of the question. As custodians of the health of the city, you are fully familiar with it.

THE ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECT.

Now let me come to the administrative aspect of the problem. Brothels abolished, vice will no doubt be driven underground. This and the problem of the women let loose on the streets without any means of sustenance are serious problems to be considered. We thought that the best course for us in regard to these problems was to meet the Commissioner of Police and ask him whether the difficulties awful as they were insuperable. A Deputation of our members waited upon him and while he warned us of the difficulties, he said the difficulties could be tackled if there was a change of policy and he was asked to close down the brothels. He [illegible] to agree with us [illegible] more loathsome [illegible] system. Another question [illegible] do you propose to do with [illegible] when the brothels are closed [illegible] who want shelter will [illegible] by societies doing [illegible] will go back to [illegible] will be absorbed [illegible] some will [illegible] clandestinely [illegible] to chase them [illegible] Certainly not [illegible] do what they [illegible] vided they do [illegible] avoid offend[illegible] Community a[illegible] is no need to [illegible]

[illegible]

alarm the tendency of the Standing Committee in increasing the salaries of the Municipal Secretary's Establishment and in the interests of economy request the Standing Committee not to increase the burden of the rate-payers."

Dr. Viegas said in recent years some clerks were given increments without any consideration of merits. Our clerk was given some time ago a personal allowance of Rs. 100 per month while it was proposed to give another member of the staff an increase of Rs. 60. He submitted that there should be no favouritism and that all departments should be treated equally and fairly.

AN INSPIRED PROPOSITION.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram said that the proposition of Dr. Viegas was an inspired one and asked why he (Dr. Viegas) had advocated an increase in the salaries of the primary school teachers? Was it not to get votes at the elections?

A POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee raised a point of order in regard to the last remarks of Mr. Boman Behram.

The president ruled Mr. Boman Behram's remarks out of order.

Mr. Boman Behram then asked why the economic conscience of Dr. Viegas did not revolt when he proposed higher salaries of municipal teachers and voted for the proposition of Rs. 1,000 a day for the mill strikers.

Dr. Viegas:—I did not vote for it.

Mr. Boman Behram continuing said that the staff of the Secretary deserved an increase as they worked longer hours than the other departments.

Mr. S. K. Barodavalla, said that Dr. Viegas gave the greatest trouble to the Secretary's staff and therefore he should not grudge them a little increase.

AN UNPALATABLE TIP.

Mr. P. J. Murzban advised Dr. Viegas to retire from public life and to take rest.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhlay said the clerks should get living wages. Besides, the clerks too were rate-payers and therefore they should not grudge them a little increase.

Dr. J. V. Vora also endorsed the opinion that the Secretary's staff was hard worked.

At this stage closure was moved and Dr. Viegas replying said that the ground had been well prepared and brisk canvassing had been going on in a most impudent manner to throw out the proposition. He denied that he proposed an increase in the salaries of the Municipal teachers to buy up their votes.

Mr. Boman Behram asked if Dr. Viegas was in order in making reference regarding the Municipal teachers?

President:—I have declared him out of order.

DR. VIEGAS CHRISTIAN ACT.

Dr. Viegas:—Sir, if you have reprimanded him, I forgive him. (Laughter).

Dr. Viegas continuing said Mr. Boman Behram ought to be ashamed to refer in the way he had done to the school teachers who for the miserable pittance did the noble work of teaching their children. It was a disgrace that such a charge should be allowed to be levelled against the teachers.

Mr. Boman Behram:—Dr. Viegas ought to be ashamed to attend the Standing Committee in the way he had done.

President:—I request both Dr. Viegas and Mr. Boman Behram to go out of the hall and exchange such language like this.

Dr. Viegas:—I withdraw the word "ashamed" if Mr. Boman Behram withdrew the charge that I bought the votes of the school teachers.

President:—He has withdrawn all that.

Dr. Viegas:—If he has then he is a gentlemen. (Laughter). Now I call upon Mr. Boman Behram to withdraw the unjust charge that I voted for the proposal to sanction Rs. 1,000 per day for the mill strikers.

Mr. Boman Behram:—I want to make a personal explanation.

Dr. Viegas:—No. Will you withdraw that statement? It is absolutely untrue.

Mr. Boman Behram:—If Dr. Viegas has not voted for that proposal I am sorry.

Dr. Viegas:—Well, I accept your apology.

The proposition was lost. only two voting for it.

UNSOLD MUNICIPAL PLOTS IN CITY.

Consideration was then given to the proposition of Mr. [illegible] R. Hirjibehedin who moved:—

"That the Commissioner be requested [illegible] Municipal plots [illegible], the area of the [illegible] valuation".

[illegible] there were lacs [illegible] municipal vacant [illegible] indefinitely in [illegible]sing high prices, [illegible] which amount ed to crores of rupees would remain unproductive and their indebtedness would increase. According to the last administration report there were still available 666,000 square yards of land in connection with their various roads and improvement schemes. He therefore suggested that a complete list of these plots be prepared, and an intensive propaganda be carried out for the sale by newspaper advertisements and private negotiations through firms of architects.

The proposition was lost.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday when the report of the Committee on the question of giving relief to the mill strikers will be considered.

"SUB-INSPECTORS MISLED VILLAGERS"

MR. MARTEN'S REPORT ON SOFTA FIRING

67 ROUNDS IN ONE MINUTE

SIMLA, July 5.

The Punjab Government have issued the report of Mr. E. C. Marten, I.C.S., on the Softa firing, along with their observations on the report. Mr. Marten examined 89 witnesses. He declares that the trouble this year started by the selection for sacrifice of a cow in which the Jats of the surrounding villages were interested and that, though previously there had been sacrifice of a semi-private nature, the dispute made the demand develop into one for no sacrifice at all in Softa. As regards the compromise alleged to have been reached at two conferences, Mr. Maretn holds that Sub-Inspectors of Police misled both the parties into believing that their objects had been attained. Mr. Marten expresses the opinion that had the rules under the Punjab Laws Act been applied, the dispute which led to the firing would never have arisen and that, had there been a record of the villages in which cow sacrifice is performed, the dispute could have been settled by an order of the S. D. O. that 'status quo' be maintained and that had not Police Sub-Inspectors on the Conference of 21st May misled the two parties, an amicable settlement might have been possible at a later stage.

THE FIRING.

As regards the action at Softa on 30th May, Mr. Marten holds that the Jat crowd was 800 to 1,000, most of whom were armed with sticks or spears or pitchforks, that even though the Police Superintendent and the Tahsildar assured that the particular cow in dispute would not be sacrificed and showed it to one of them as being in police custody and that when the Jats persisted in threats to attack and burn village, the two officers further assured that no sacrifice would be allowed, but that the Jats refused to accept the assurance and demanded the particular cow to be handed over to them, which the Police Superintendent justifiably refused to do. Officials did everything to persuade the crowd to disperse peacefuly; that the crowd on the refusal to hand over the cow attempted to rush the village by overcoming the police force and that thereupon the Police Superintendent shouted a warning which was heard by those in the immediate vicinity, but not by the majority as the crowd was extended; that the Police Superintendent fired the first shot hoping it would frighten the crowd back, but as it continued to advance, the police force fired 67 rounds in the space of a little over one minute and the Police Superintendent stopped the fire by running up the line as soon as the crowd had began to withdraw, that there is no reason to suppose that firing was excessive, or was continued a second after the mob had desisted from its unlawful aggression.

ACTION UPHELD.

Mr. Marten further expresses opinion that from the moment of the assembly the crowd became unlawful and when it attacked the police its conduct was such as to justify the use of the force without a previous order to disperse, had the police not opened fire they were themselves in imminent danger or their lives and so also the inhabitants of the village and had this village been sacked and the inhabitants injured, there would certainly have been in the surrounding countryside within 24 hours a communal conflagration of such a violence, that it would have taken the military resources of the Crown days to suppress and would have entailed a large number of casualties. On the other hand had the police been armed with the latest weapon used for suppression of riots in other countries with the help of lachrymatory gases, the same effect could probably have been obtained without any casualties. Mr. Marten upholds the action taken by the District officers to prevent a spread of the trouble and provide for the care of the wounded. The casualties as finally ascertained are 14 dead and 21 wounded. Of the latter 9 only are Jats by caste. Eight constables received minor injuries and the son of a Lambardar and three Chamars were injured by the Jats' attack.

GOVERNMENT'S COMMENT.

The Punjab Government's observations on the report relate only to the portion which would not prejudice the interests of any accused in the judicial enquiry now proceeding. The Punjab Government will hold necessary enquiries into the allegation that Sub-Inspectors of Police misled Softa villagers, but does not agree that action under the Punjab Laws Act even if possible must have prevented the occurrence. Further while an accurate record of the village custom regarding cow sacrifice would facilitate the task of District officials, any general attempt to compile such a record is likely to create disputes where they do not at present exist. As regards use of lachrymatory gases, the matter is under consideration, but their use to suppress riots would seem to be open to certain objections and difficulties and to require expert supervision which would not be available at rural police stations.—A. P.

IMPERIAL BABY WEEK CHALLENGE SHIELD

INDIA SECURES SECOND AND THIRD PLACES

LONDON, July 5.

Benoni (Transvaal) has won the Imperial Baby Week challenge Shield awarded every year by the National Baby week council for the best Baby Week campaign in the whole of the Empire. Penukonda and Rewari health and baby week committees (India) secured the second and the third place respectively.—Reuter.

MR. RIEU RETURNS

MR. HATCH HANDS OVER CHARGE OF REVENUE MEMBERSHIP

The Hon. J. L. Rieu, C.S.I., I.C.S., Executive Councillor of the Government of Bombay, who went on a short leave to England, arrived in Bombay to-day by the English Mail steamer "Rajputana." The Hon. Mr. G. W. Hatch, C.I.E., I.C.S., who was acting for Mr. Rieu as Executive Councillor in charge of the Revenue Portfolio arrived in Bombay from Poona the same day and handed over charge of his office to Mr. Rieu.

LIES AND DISHONEST PERVERSION.

(Continued from previous page).

follow if they joined the non-co-operation movement to resist the lawful levy of land revenue by Government. No pension has yet been cancelled nor will any pension be cancelled until the regular procedure has been observed and the pensioner has been given an opportunity of contesting any order that might be made in this respect. But where a person in receipt of a pension takes part in or supports an organized campaign to resist the payment of land revenue and to obstruct the legal processes of recovery by intimidation and other illegal acts, Government is bound to consider whether that individual is a fit and proper person to continue to receive a pension from Government funds.

BARDOLI ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

We are informed by the Secretary of the Bardoli Inquiry Committee that Mr. Purshottam Trikamdas, Bar-at-Law, and Mr. Batubhai L. Umerwadia, Pleader of Surat, will proceed to Bardoli on Saturday and Sunday, the 7th and 8th instant to take the statements of witnesses who wish to give evidence before the Committee and that the Committee will meet at Bardoli on Saturday and Sunday, the 14th and 15th instant to record their evidence.

Poona, July 5.—A message from Rajpuri (Poona District) states that a recrudescence of the communal clash over the Ashadha Ekadeshi 'Palakhi' procession was apprehended but trouble was averted by the Hindus voluntarily taking back their procession which was stopped by the local Muslims. The Superintendent of Police has gone to the place with a posse of hundred police.—A.P.

HEADING TOWARDS A CRISIS?

MILL OWNERS' LATEST MOVE EVOKES NO RESPONSE

STRIKE LEADERS GETTING DESPERATE

Incidents are happening every day that are making the mill strike situation in Bombay increasingly critical. The extremist leaders of the strike seem to have exhausted their patience and they are now evidently out to end the confounding affair one way or the other. Young and enthusiastic as they are, they cannot tolerate the situation becoming static. At the usual strikers' meeting which was held at the Damodar Thackersey Hall on Thursday morning instead of at Nagu Sayaji's Wad, speeches were made by extremist leaders asking the strikers to redouble their activities and thus force the issue as early as possible. It was also pointed out that the slackness in their activity was indirectly stiffening the backs of the mill-owners who were ever alert in executing their plans slowly yet resolutely.

MILL-OWNERS' LATEST.

While the strikers and their leaders are getting more and more desperate every day, the owners are taking advantage of the situation and cleverly pushing forth their new scheme regarding the standardisation of wages and hours of work. On Thursday morning, the mill-owners had put up notices at the gates of their mills explaining to workers the advantages of the new scheme and inviting such of the workers to resume work as would offer to work on the basis of the new scheme. Mill-owners believe that when the workers properly understand the new scheme, they will show no hesitation in accepting it and resuming their work. It is primarily with this intention that they have posted notices on the mills.

STRIKERS PROMISE TO KEEP AWAY FROM THE TRAP.

This attempt on the part of the mill-owners was described in the strikers' meeting as a device to lure the workers and make them swallow a sugar-coated bitter pill. The strikers gave a promise to their leaders that they would not run into the trap that was set for them by the mill-owners. The strike leaders are now contemplating to take serious measures with a view to force the issue one way or the other.

CLASH BETWEEN RY. EMPLOYEES AND POLICE

THREE PERSONS INJURED

CALCUTTA, July 5.

Three persons were injured, two seriously, in the course of a clash yesterday between the Police guarding Asansol Railway Station and railway employees. The trouble began with an unfortunate accident to a police constable, who was knocked down by a shunting engine in the junction yard. His arm was so badly injured that an amputation had to be performed. He was a member of the force of "parawallahs" billeted at Asansol in connection with the strike on the East Indian Railway. This was followed by some trouble between comrades of the injured constable and the engine driver, the former, it is alleged, considering that the accident was the result of negligence on the part of the driver, and the driver received a severe mauling. A general struggle followed in which Inspector Obrien of the East Indian Railway Watch and Ward Department, who was attempting to quell the disturbance was himself struck over the head. The blow was a severe one, necessitating his removal to the hospital along with the injured constable and engine driver. The Superintendent of Police was summoned and the trouble then ended. The situation was quiet last night.

Following the recent boat disaster on the Hooghly, near the Jubilee Bridge, which resulted in the loss of fifteen lives, four dead bodies have been recovered. Eleven are still missing.—A. P.

BROACH WORKERS' SYMPATHY

BROACH, July 5.

The textile workers of Broach assembled in a mass meeting under the presidentship of Mr. Hiralal H. Narielwala unanimously passed a resolution congratulating the textile workers of Bombay on their brave stand against the mill owners and extending their heartfelt sympathies to them. The meeting appointed a committee to collect funds for the relief of the strikers at Bombay, from among workers at Broach.—A. P.

PARTIAL STRIKE IN JAMALPUR WORKSHOPS

CALCUTTA, July 4.

Information has been received of a partial strike of the employees of the Engineering Department of the Jamalpur Workshops on the East Indian Railway.—A. P.

FIVE MORE ARRESTS MADE

CALCUTTA, July 4.

Five more arrests have been made in connection with the Corporation sweepers' strike, on rioting and other charges.—A. P.

PROSECUTION OF LILLOOAH STRIKER

CALCUTTA, July 4.

On the petition of Mr. W. C. Mould, Deputy Chief Mechanical Engineer of the East Indian Railway Workshops at Lillooah the District Magistrate of Howrah has sanctioned the prosecution of three Lillooah strikers on a charge of perjury in connection with the Bamangachee shooting.

The Magistrate has made a formal complaint against the men and forwarded it to the Deputy Magistrate for disposal.—A. P.

TOWARDS INDUSTRIAL PEACE

NATIONAL COUNCIL TO BE FORMED

CONFERENCE RECOMMENDATIONS

LONDON, July 4.

The Industrial Peace Conference, to-day, adopted an interim report submitted by the Joint Committee, recommending the formation of a National Industrial Council composed of the General Council of Trade Union Congress on the one side and an equal number of employers' representatives on the other, to meet regularly and consider wide questions concerning Industry and Industrial progress. The Council was also empowered to form joint conciliation boards to avoid an outbreak of disputes which ordinary negotiating machinery had failed to settle.—Reuter.

FINANCIER DROWNED

OPENS WRONG DOOR OF PLANE AND FALLS INTO SEA

LONDON, July 5.

Boulogne.—The well-known Belgian financier, Captain Alfred Loewenstein was drowned as a result of his falling out of an aeroplane while flying over the sea between Dunkirk and Ostend. Loewenstein, who was accompanied by a valet and two stenographers, was, with a pilot and mechanic, proceeding from Croydon to Brussels. He apparently opened the wrong door and fell into the sea.—Reuter.

NO TRACE OF AMUNDSEN YET

LONDON, July 4.

Kings Bay.—Searches by ships among ice-barrages in the neighbourhood of Bear Island have concluded, and no trace of Capt. Amudsen has been found.—Reuter.

AIRMAN BABUSHKIN RETURNS

LONDON, July 4.

Moscow.—The airman Babushkin, who has been missing for five days, has safely returned to the ice-breaker "Malygain". Strong winds forced him to sea, where his machine was nearly crushed by icebergs.—Reuter.

REPARATIONS PAYMENT

BULGARIA GRANTED SIX MONTHS' MORATORIUM

LONDON, July 5.

Sofia.—The Inter-Allied Reparations Commission has decided in grant Bulgaria six months' moratorium in respect of the reparations payment of five million gold francs, owing to the recent earthquake havoc.—Reuter.

REMOVAL OF SAMBURU TRIBE

QUESTION IN LORDS

LONDON, July 5.

In the House of Lords, Lord Olivier asked whether the Government of Kenya proposed to remove the Samburu tribe from its present habitat in Liakipia District in order to assign lands to Europeans.

Lord Lovat said that the area which would permanently be allotted to the Samburu tribue would be amply sufficient not only for their present wants, but also any possible developments that could be foreseen in the immediate future. He declared that while Government wished to carry out entirely the principle laid down in the Devonshire despatch, there must be a limit to placing the consideraton of individual interests before the general interests and development of the country. He emphasised that there was no conflict of interests between Europeans and Natives in this case.

Lord Olivier expressed satisfaction at reply, which he regarded practically as implementing the promise that the interets of natives would be given regard.—Reuter.

Madras, July 4th.—The Government of India with the approval of the Secretary of State will it is expected announce their decision in about a months time on the succession to the Pudukotah gadi for which there are now two claimants. The whole question has been examined by the Agent to the Governor General who has submitted his report to the India Government.—A. P.

HE LEADS AND THEY FOLLOW.



Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, the tribune of the Bardoli peasants, addressed a monster meeting at the Empire Theatre on Wednesday. He is seen here with Messrs. Imam Sahib and Manilal Kothari and other Bardoli workers.

—"Chronicle" Photo.

COMING WORLD YOUTH CONGRESS.

(Continued from page 6.)

drunk by the Westerners to its very dregs and thus they have let loose forces in the East which have got out of control, and are grown turbulent. The Orientals, will come out in the near future determinedly to put an end to this shameless system of exploitation, especially in China, India, Syria, Egypt and other parts of Africa.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION.

There is a certain school of thought which believes that Peace can be ushered into this war-stricken world with a due agreement arrived at between the major powers to do away with all armaments and bind themselves to compulsory arbitration. We do not know how much element of truth, lies in the information that, the greatest lover of Peace in the world, Mahatma Gandhi, subscribes to this view. In that case, Peace is going to be effected by nothing short of an immoral agreement which leaves the pernicious arrangement of rank discontent among the subject peoples of the world, absolutely undisturbed. The existence of dependencies, dominions, spheres of influence and white supremacy arrayed successfully against the so-called coloured inferiority, will be a standing menace to the establishment of World Peace, and is perfectly incompatible with true universal peace on an impregnable basis. The Lloyd Georges determined to oust the "Sick Man of Europe," the Birkenheads perpetually gibing and sneering at Indians for their alleged incapacity for self-Government by boasting of the fine abilities of the Simon Showmen, the Whites pursuing with cruelty the natives in Africa, especially in Kenya, coupled with the similar treatment of negroes in America, and the Drain-Inspectresses still at their dirty work by hurling puny defiance at age-long cultures, will all go to perpetuate distrust, suspicion, resentment and revenge, so as to render most irreconcilable the prospects of peace among reconcilable camps.

INDIA'S ATTITUDE AT CONFERENCE.

What should, then, be the attitude of India at the forth-coming World Conference of the Youths for Peace? It is obvious on the face of it. India shall never be content to remain a degraded dependency and yet at the same time talk in grandiloquent terms about Peace. The Indian Delegation must pointedly draw the attention of the Congress to the present plight of India, how we have been systematically reduced to the most humiliating position of "hewers of wood and drawers of water" in our own country, and of the intolerable load of grievances pressing hard on our weak shoulders. The youths of the world assembled in Holland must extend their sympathy to that noble band of youths from Bengal who have been summarily clapped into jail for indefinite terms under the infamous Bengal Ordinance, for the crime of their love for the Motherland. Let the Youth Peace Congress be made well acquainted with the fact as to how 150 years of inglorious British rule has emasculated us so as to cause a widespread desire to die in the cause of pure self-defence. This spirit of military awakening might not have arisen with all its gloomy and alarming consequences, had we not been forcibly tamed down into a state of utter helplessness and "protected" by the great military garrison at the enormous cost of over half of our revenues.

ANTI-INDIAN BRITISH POLICY.

The Delegation to the Peace Conference should not fail to tell the Economic Condition of the Congress of the melancholy facts as to how India has been bled to the chariot-wheels of British trade interests of the appalling conditions of poverty of the Indian masses, the callous indifference of the Government to their lot, and their determined pursuit of a currency policy gravely detrimental to the country's interests by the adoption of the 18d. ratio in the teeth of national opposition; which has had such dire consequences in the shape of unparalleled trade depression, the tremendous loss incurred by 'home' remittances, and the pitiable state of vast unemployment. The outside world must not also overlook the unprecedented state of extortion of the peasants and agriculturists by means of the heaviest system of assessment known in the history of the world, of which we have now the glorious example in Bardoli. Above all, the Indian Youth Delegation will leave its work half-done, if it does not impress upon the Educational Commission of the World's Youth Peace Congress, the deplorable state of illiteracy in this country and the means so grudgingly provided even so late as now for the uplift of those enveloped in utter darkness. It also redounds to the credit of the greatest and most highly civilised Government the world has ever seen to countenance grave social wrongs in the country so as to perpetuate and throw them back at us as strong pleas for our being yoked with helotry. India must have unequivocal right to determine her own future and she shall then be an indispensable asset, instead of a formidable hindrance to the cause of World-Peace.

TRIBUTE TO MR. MEHERALLY.

Unfortunately India will not be represented by Mr. Yusuf J. Meherally of Bombay, who was duly elected as the Leader of the Indian Youth Delegation to Holland. He is one of the outstanding workers in the noble cause of Youth in India. He has actively identified himself with all the Youth's Movements in Bombay having been the Secretary of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood as well as that of the Muslim Students' Union for a period of over three years. His efforts as the Secretary of the first Bombay Presidency Youth Conference held in January last under the most distinguished presidentship of Mr. K. F. Nariman, which was pronounced to be a huge success need the well-merited thanks of Bombay Youths. In point of powers of presentation and debate, Mr. Meherally by general consent stands in the front-rank among the rising generation. He has several College trophies to his credit, besides securing the first prize in the Bombay Inter-Collegiate Competition in "extempore" speaking. He again won the first prize at the All-India Oratorical Competition held at Madras in last December. It would not be too much to say that Mr. Meherally is the typical youth combining in him the daring, vigour, vision and freshness of youth with the sobriety and sagacity of grey hair. The election of this young Muslim nationalist to the Leadership of the Indian Youth Delegation composed of representatives from all the important provinces is a handsome compliment to Nationalist India, and is a crowning proof of the fact that the Indian youths are frankly anti-communal in their outlook. Mr. Meherally's election will explode the myth so well propagated by reactionaries and enemies of India in the outside world that we are a communally stricken people. That Mr. Meherally has resolved (in spite of the earnest personal appeal made to him by our illustrious leader, Mr. Nariman to stick to his post) to dissociate himself from the Indian Youth Delegation is indeed a heavy loss to the youths of India. Bombay, which was singularly honoured by his election, which testified to the lead our city has given to the country, in the matter of the youths' awakening, is going to be deprived of this privilege. We, the youths, appeal to Mr. Meherally to reconsider his decision, for we firmly believe that he alone among us is most fitted to plead India's cause before the tribunal of the World's Youth.. The disclaimer that has come from insignificant quarters in Madras at this eleventh hour, will, we hope, not weigh with us in pressing Mr. Meherally to stand at his honoured post.

INDIA HOUSE: SLUR ON THE NATION.

(Continued from page 6).

pular opinion and institutions "to wake up and protect the starving families of thousands of Indian art-craftsmen, architects and artists".

CLEVER RIGMAROLE.

Have you seen the information from the High Commissioner supplied in India?

"I am not sure that the plans or designs for the India House were sent for publication or suggestions in India. I have, however, seen the statement about the India House published recently in the Indian Press. The clever rigmarole about unspecified necessities of accommodation in the building, about the exclusion of distinctly Indian feeling in the designing of the exterior of the India House and about the wide-sapced display of Indian commodities cannot save the High Commissioner and his colleagues from ridicule or balme." "Mr. Jamnadas, did you, as a member of the "Advisory Committee", give the High Commissioner the benefit of the results of your enquiries about the India House?" asked our representative. "Yes. I endeavoured to. It led to another 'friendly' discussion which left me none the wiser and accordingly I stuck to my resignation from the Committee."

AMENDING OF BOMBAY CITY MUNICIPALITIES ACT

A Bombay Government Gazette published on Wednesday gives the text of the Bill further to amend the Bombay City Municipalities Act, 1925 (Bill No. 16 of 1928.)

In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it is observed:

"There is no provision in the Bombay City Municipalities Act, 1925, corresponding to section 58 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901, although a similar provision exists in sections 80 and 133 of the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923. The Bombay Primary Education Act, 1923, is not of universal application, and the proposed amendment is necessary to regulate the relations in educational matters between Government and Municipalities in which the Bombay Primary Education Act 1923, is not in effective operation. The amendment brings the Bombay City Municipalities Act, 1925, in line with the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901".

EPSOM BYE-ELECTION

A TORY SUCCESS

LONDON, July 5.

Epsom by-election as result of Sir Rowland Blades elevation to Peerage has resulted as follows:—Commander Southby (Conservative) 13364 votes Parnell Kerr (Liberal), 5095 votes and Miss Helen Keynes (Labour) 3719 votes.—Reuter's Special.

Simla, July 5.—Mr. P. G. Rogers, officiating Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, will leave Simla on July 15 on tour. He will visit Calcutta, Rangoon, Madras and Lucknow, returning to Simla on August 7.—A. P.

Simla, July 5.—Lady Hailey is leaving Simla to-day on a short visit to England and will return to Simla about September 1.—A. P.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

Mr. A. Als is Acting Consul General for Belgium at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Leon Valensa.

Mr. C. S. Anderson is Acting Honorary Consular Agent for Italy at Karachi, during the absence of Signor R. Stuparich.

Mr. G. H. Raschen is Acting Honorary Consul for Sweden at Karachi, during the absence of Mr. E. A. Pearson.

Mr. Alan S. Rogers is Vice-Consul for the United States of America at Bombay provisionally.

Mr. C. C. Hukoti, is to act as Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Belgaum.

Mr. Kondo Mahadev Kumthekar, is to act as Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Thana.

Mr. O. H. B. Starte, on return from leave, is to be Criminal Tribes Settlement Officer, Bombay Presidency, vice Mr. W.B. Gilligan.

The temporary appointment of Mr. D. Healy as Additional Superintendent of Police, Surat, is cancelled with effect from 1st instant.

Mr. G. R. Holland, Chief Account Officer of Customs, Salt and Opium, Bombay, returned to duty on the forenoon of the 11th June. The unexpired portion of the leave granted to him is cancelled.

The Governor with the concurrence of the Minister is pleased—(1) to extend the period of the appointment of Mr. N. B. Divatia, Lecturer in Gujarati, Elphinstone College, up to 9th March 1931; (2) to extend the period of appointment of Mr. S. N. Chaphekar, Lecturer in Marathi, Deccan College, up to 9th March 1931; (3) to extend the period of appointment of Mr. H. C. Iyenger, Lecturer in Kanarese, Karnatak College, up to 7th July 1930.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

MACHINERY ORDER GIVEN TO MANCHESTER.

LONDON, July 2.

Manchester has secured an order from Egypt for the most modern machinery for spinning and weaving Egyptian cotton at Mehalla-el-Kobra. Like India, Egypt appears to be encouraging cotton manufacture.—"Englishman Special Cable."

HYDORCELE HAMMER

(Government Registered.)

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BEST PREVENTIVE AND CURATIVE for Hydrocele by distinguished Homoeopath R. Sen Gupta, M.D. (America) Principal, George Medical College of Homoepathy. It ensures Safe, Sure and Radical Cure without Surgical Operation and External application. Phial (150 Pills) Re. 1 (One Rupee only). Prescriptions and Medicines are sent to Mofussil Patients for any disease. We also sell American genuine Homoeo Medicines. FRIENDS HOMOEO HOME, 65|1, Maniktola Street, Post Box—11410, Calcutta.

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Aksir—shall cure old or new Gonorrhoea in a few days without fail. Guaranteed not to contain Morphia, Santal Oil, etc., etc., **Price Rs. 3 only.**

Tila Dilruba (Regd.)—Use it once and your most proud and indifferent darling shall be enslaved for ever. A packet for 6 times **Price Rs. 2 only.**

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R932

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(V. P. Char[illegible]

ARYA VAID[illegible]
3 (C). Bairagimata[illegible]
TESTIM[illegible]
Hon. Col. D. Daw[illegible]
M.D. L.L.D., Ph[illegible]
cipal, Electric Me[illegible]
ras, writes:— "[illegible]
tried to several [illegible]
given utmost [illegible]
pletely eradicat[illegible]
impotency.

SMALL HOLDINGS BILL

MR. PATASKAR'S MINUTE OF DISSENT

The Minute of Dissent made by Mr. H. V. Pataskar to the report of the Committee on the Small Holdings Bill is as under:—

Part I.—(1) Secion (2) first mentions that this Act extend to the whole of Bombay Presidency except the City of Bombay, Aden, Sind and the scheduled district of the Mehwassi Chiefs' villages as defined in the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874; and then also later on makes provision empowering the local Government to exclude any area or class of areas from the operation of all or any of the provisions of this Act. The two cities of Bombay and Aden are clearly areas where the Act even if made applicable cannot have any application. Similarly the Mehwassi Chiefs' villages this Government has not the same rights that they have got over lands in the rest of the Presidency. But there is hardly any such strong reason why Sind should be excluded. One ragument commonly advanced against the exclusioni that at present there are no small fragments in Sind where the landholders have usually got very large areas of land. But if for this reason Sind is to be excluded, then there are other districts in the Presidency, e.g., the districts of East Khandesh and West Khandesh where also at present there are, if any, very few small fragments of land, and which therefore on the same ground must be excluded from the operation of this Act. Then there may be other districts where also similar conditions may prevail and where the operation of this Act may be quite unnecessary and undersirable. To put such districts on the same level as Sind, I would therefore propose that the Act may be made applicable to the whole of this Presidency including Sind excluding only the cities of Bombay and Aden and the Mehwassi Chiefs' villages. There will still be power left wit hGovernment to exclude Sind or any other districts from the operation of this Act by the later provision in section 2 itself which runs at follows:—

"Provided that the local Government may, from time to time by notification in the "Bombay Government Gazette," exclude any area or class of areas from the operation of all or any of the provisions of this Act."

There is a widespread belief that "Sind" is specially omitted in section 2 because Government wish to have the easy support of the Members of this Council from Sind for the passing of this measure, which support may not be coming forth so easily if Sind was not so specifically exempted. I would therefore propose that in order to allay any such misgivings in the matter the word "Sind" should be omitted in section 2.

M.L.C.'S NOMINATION ON COMMITTEE

(4) Provision has been made for the nomination of a member of the Bombay Legislative Council on the Committee in section 4, sub-section 1, clause VI. It was intended that an M.L.C. representing the area for which the committee is to be appointed should be appointed on the committee, but the clause is so widely worded that it is quite possible that this intention may be defeated and any member not connected with the taluka or area can be nominated by Government on the committee if they chose to lo so. Again the committee is so constituted as to consist of a majority of persons elected or selected by the taluka or district local board. On account of various factors, they are not expected to be independent of any official influence, much less of the influence of the assistant or deputy collector who is on the committee. I would therefore suggest that as a counterbalance to this official influence, all the members of the Bombay Legislative Council representing the district concerned should be members of these committees. I would therefore suggest that clause VI of sub-section 1 of section 3 should be so amended as to read as follows:—

"All members of the Bombay Legisative Council representing the distirct in which the taluka is included."

(5) Section 4 provides for the constitution of the committee, and the assistant or deputy collector in charge of the taluka concerned is to be the chairman of that committee. In view of the fact that many of the members of the committee are likely to be under the influence of the assistant or deputy collector, it is desirable that a non-official should be the chairman. I would therefore propose that one of the members of the Bombay Legislative Council working on that committee should be the chairman of the committee. With that view, sub-section 3 of section 4 should be amended so as to read as follows:—

"One of the members of the Bombay Legislative Council working on that committee shall be the chairman of the committee."

(6) Section 8 is very comprehensive, and must be very carefully considered. If the proposals submitted by a committee appointed under section 4 are approved by Government, they are to publish in the "Government Gazette" the standard units recommended by that committee. In this class of cases there is no possibility of any very serious hardship. But in cases where Government are of opinion that the proposals submitted by any committee are of such a nature as to defeat the purposes of this Act or in cases where no proposals are submitted by the committee in the prescribed period, Government are given the power to frame the necessary rules and fix the standard units. In this class of cases the public may rightly apprehend that if Government wants to fix the standard units very high, they have merely to disapprove of the rules framed by the committee, say that in their opinion they are calculated to defeat the provisions of this Act and proceed to fix the units as high as they like. This practically nullifies all the powers of the committee and makes them mere recommendatory bodies whose recommendations may of may not be accepted by Government.

POWERS OF DISAPPROVAL

I would therefore suggest that in the first place these powers of disapproval and subsequent action should not be given to Government, or if at all the final word has to be left with Government, then the powers to be given to them should be restricted in their scope. As a safeguard against any arbitrary use of these powers by Government it should be provided that in cases where Govrnment have to interfere and frame rules fixing the standard units, they shall not in any case prescribe a standard unit in excess of one acre of land in the case of jirait lands and 10 gunthas in the case of bagait land. This provision, if inserted, will also serve as an indication to the committees, constituted under section 4 as to what is intended by the framers of this bill when they have to fix the standard units under section 5. There is a strong suspicion in the pubic mind at present about the Government's intention of fixing the standard units so high as to enable only the rich landholders to cultivate and own the land and to do away with the class of poor agriculturists. The public also further suspect that all this is going to be done in the interest of the foreign manufacturers of improved agricultural implements, tools and machinery. All these suspicions may be removed if the provision suggested above is made in this bill. I have therefore to suggest that

(a) at the end of clause 2 of Section 3 should be added "The rules so made shall in no case prescribe a standard unit in excess of one acre of land in the case of jirait lands and 10 gunthas of land in the case of bagait lands;" and (h) in clause 3 of Section 8, after the words "standard units" in line 7, the following words should be added:—

"The rules so framed shall in no case prescribe a standard unit in excess of one acre of land in the case of jirait lands and 10 gunthas of land in the case of bagait lands."

HARD JOB FOR POOR OWNERS OF FRAGMENTS.

In such a case A when he requires the money badly and no one can think that a man would sell his land unless it was absolutely incumbent upon him to do so he may have to sell the property for a less amount quite bona fide. To prevent A from selling his land even quite *bona fide* for a smaller amount is extremely hard upon the poor owner of fragment. It is for remedying such cases that provision must also be made. I would therefore suggest that all the words appearing in Section 14 after the words "other than a neighbour" should be deleted and the following words substituted in their place:—"provided that he shall so transfer the fragment only on terms mentioned in the notice under Section 12 unless he is *bona fide* prevented from doing so by causes beyond his control." As a result of the amendment proposed in Section 14 there will have to be made consequential amendments in Section 15 clauses 1 and 4, as well. In Section 15 clause (1) the words "on terms less favourable to the vendor than those mentioned in the notice under that Section" should be omitted and the words "or Section 14" should be substituted in their place. So also in clause 4 of this Section after the words "than those mentioned in the notice" the following words should be added, "and he has not thus been required to sell the property on less favourable terms *bona fide* and for reasons beyond his control."

(To Be Continued)





BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENTION FUND LTD.

COMING JUBILEE CELEBRATION

On Satuhday the 7th July the Bombay Widows Pension Fund Ltd. will be celebrating its Jubilee.

Founded in 1876 by a handful of men—prominent among them being the late Messrs. Vaz and Esperance—chiefly "to provide pensins annuities or gratuities to the widows of the memberr of the Fund" it has been doing good steady work. 546 members have been enrolled since its foundation and at present there are 163 living. The number of widows pensioned totals 170 and the amount paid during the last 50 years aggregates over four lakhs.

At present 108 pensioners are drawing relief varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 and totalling Rs. 15,585 every year.

DEPRESSED CLASSES MISSION SOCIETY

An annual general meeting of the Depressed Classes Mission Society of India was held lately in the Advocate Offce, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay when Mr. Parulkar presided. The annual reports for the three years ending March 1927 with audited statements of accounts were read and adopted.

The report showed that owing to lack of adequate financial support from Government and the public, much of the former activities of the Society had to be curtailed and the work of the branches at Poona, Nagpur and other centres also had suffered. Mr. V. R. Shinde, the fonder of the Society had ceased to take active interest in the Society's work as he had taken to religious work and the work at Poona had suffered and there was a misunderstanding between the parent Society and its Poona branch. It is hoped that the misunderstanding will be soon removed. Government have made an offer to the parent Society to take over the management of the Government hostel for Depressed Classes at Poona and the Committee has agreed to accept the offer.

LIABILITIES OF 125 LAKHS

EFFORTS AT SATISF ACTORY SETTLEMENT

CALCUTTA, July 5.

The financial correspondent of the "Statesman" writes:—

Messrs. P. E. Guzdar and Company an important, old-standing Parsi firm of Calcutta, which has been mainly connected with cotton mills and jute presses, is reported to have got into financial difficulties, a crisis having been reached during the last few days. The firm has liabilities to the amount of 125 lakhs of rupees of which 70 lakhs are due principally to certain Exchange Banks and the balance to the bazar. Though the assets are possibly equal to the liabilities, there are included amongst the former large sums of doubtful debts. Attempts are, however, being made by friends, of Messrs. Guzdars to work out a satisfactory settlement acceptable to the creditors and calculated to save the prestige of a well-established and well-connected business house. The principal partners of Messrs. P. E. Guzdar and Company are Mr. Motabhai Guzdar, who is now on tour in Europe and Mr. Edulji Guzdar who is in Calcutta.—A. P.

INDIAN STATES PEOPLES' CONFERENCE

The fourth meeting of the Executive Committee of the Indian States' Peoples' Conference will be held in its Office at the Ashoka Building ,Princes Street, Bombay, on Wednesday the 11th inst. at 6-0 p.m. (S. T.) to transact the following business:

(1) To consider the question of sending a deputation to England in order to place before the British Public the view-point of the people of the Indian States regarding the Butler Committee, its procedure and work, and also regarding the Scheme that the Princes have placed before the said Committee. (2) To consider any other suggestion that may be brought before the Committee by the Secretary with the permission of the Chairman.

SAKLATVALA Election Fund :

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Saklatvala's party is pressed for funds and the special needs of the Battersea contest should be appreciated and met FROM INDIA. The fight is between Imperialism, open or Labour variety and Indian freedom; and Indian advocacy in Parliament.

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AGRICULTURAL REFORMS IN HYDERABAD STATE

NIZAM APPROVES PROPOSALS

HYDERABAD (Deccan), July 5.

With a view to reorganising the agricultural department of the Hyderabad State, the Nizam's Government on the recommendation of Mr. B. A. Collins, are recruiting two experienced officers from British India as Deputy Directors of Agriculture. Mr. Nizamuddin, formerly Farm Superintendent, Cawnpore will be in charge of the Telingana District with his headquarters at the newly established Main Experimental Demonstration Farm at Himayeth Sagar near Hyderabad City while Mr. Dharwarkar who has been doing good work in cotton at Dharwar and recently investigated cotton problems in America has been posted in charge of the Telingana District with his headquarters at Parbhani where intensive research work in Goarani cotton has been organised.

+ STATE SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Hyderabad State Scholarship Committee has granted two Asiatic Scholarships of Rs. 125 and 100 per mensem for Veterinary Science and Research in Physics respectively. Mr. Alinddin Ahmed has been selected for the veterinary scholarship and Mr. Mohamed Ahmed Ali Khan for Physics. The latter is at present studying in England.

H. E. H. the Nizam has approved of the proposal of Mr. B. A. Collins, Director General and Secretary, Commerce and Industries, to establish a school of arts and crafts in Hyderabad with a view to instilling industrial enterprise, and the services of an expert from one of the leading arts colleges in British India are being requisitioned specially to draw up a suitable scheme.—A. P.

POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE LIFE OF BENGAL

COMMENTS IN ANNUAL ADMINISTRATION REPORT

CALCUTTA, July 4.

Outstanding features in the political and general administrative life of Bengal during the year 1926-27 are the subject of record and comment in the annual administration report just issued A summary of the political conditions concludes:—"It is not impossible that communalism may become more bitter as it assumes a more definitely religious aspect. The unifying influences of the year are of a temporary character, while the disruptive forces are likely to create a permanent gap. On the other hand, the last half of the year saw few outbreaks of violence and a spirit of compromise definitely emerged".

The consistency, strength and dominance of the Swaraj party are recognised and boycott of the Simon Commission is described as the natural outcome of the party's refusal to accept dyarchy.

TRIBUTE TO GOOD WORK OF POLICE.

A tribute is paid to the good work of the police who in spite of its health and efficiency being impaired by its parsimonious opponents in the legislature maintained a high level. A hint is thrown out of Government action to restrain unscrupulous misrepresentation of Government policy by the greater part of the Indian press.

The report says: "It is difficult to justify further tolerance of the campaign of persistent vilification".

Finance, education, trade conditions and health and other administrative subjects are adequately dealt with.—A. P.

NOVELIST'S DEATH

A condolence meeting was held at Thana on the 1st inst., under the presidentship of Mr. Rajaram Sakharam Bhagwat, to express sorrow for the premature death of Mr. Nath Madhav, a reputed Marathi novelist, who had expired on 22nd ulto. Prof. N. K. Bhaghwat recollected the great services rendered by Mr. Nathoo Madhav by his writings inculcating patriotism in readers in general and Maharashtra in particular. His whole heart was devoted at the altar of Mother India and he tried to bring these ideals to the minds of the public, through his writings. He was very fond of historic inventions and was closely studying India's past glory which could be seen in his publications of Swaraj Series. It could be well said that Maharashtra has lost in him one of its best Novelists.

KARACHI'S FOREIGN TRADE

HIGHER EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

KARACHI, July 4.

The statistics of the foreign trade of the Port of Karachi for June issued by the Collector of Customs show that the total value of imports (Merchandise) amounted to two crores and 13 lakhs of rupees, an increase of 47 lakhs and that of exports three crores and 10 lakhs of rupees, an increase of 71 lakhs compared with the figures of the corresponding month last year. The progressive totals for the quarter ending June show an increase of one crore and 32 lakhs of rupees or 22 per cent under the imports and three crores and 69 lakhs of rupees or 66 per cent under the exports compared with the corresponding quarter in the previous year. In June the principal increase of imports occurred in cotton manufactures valued at 95 lakhs of rupees (an increase of 28 lakhs) and under sugar 6,000 tons valued at 12 lakhs of rupees (an increase of 4,700 tons valued at 9 lakhs of rupees). In the exports the principal increases occurred under Barley 46,000 tons valued at 55 lakhs of rupees (an increase of 41,000 tons valued at 49 lakhs of rupees), cotton 7,800 tons valued at 77 lakhs of rupees (an increase of 1,800 tons valued at 22 lakhs of rupees), rapeseed 7,700 tons and 17 lakhs of rupees (an increase of 6,600 tons and 14 lakhs of rupees) and raw hides and skins 800 tons and 12 lakhs of rupees (an increase of 245 tons and 5 lakhs of rupees). A decrease however occurred under wheat 1,000 tons valued at 88 lakhs of rupees (decrease of 15,000 tons valued a 26 lakhs of rupees).—A. P.

BOMBAY CENTRAL STATION

FACILITIES REQUIRED FOR 3RD CLASS PASSENGERS

In the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association, held at the Municipal Corporation Hall, Bombay, on the 23rd ulto., the plans of the new Bombay Central Station were inspected, and it was found that the intended station will put the travelling public especially the third class Passengers' into inconvenience, and after due consideration it was resolved to write to the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway in the terms as per following letter, sent by the Hon. Jt. Secretaries of the P. and T. R. Association, Bombay:—

The Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay.

Dear Sir,—At the outset my Executive Committee desire to thank you for your courtesy in giving them an opportunity to inspect the plans of the Bombay Central Station. After due consideration, I have been instructed to communicate to you the following observations in regard to the lay-out etc.:—

(1) The over-bridge should be a covered one, i.e. with a roof. (2) The third class booking office appears to be too small and too far from the main platform. (3) The position and size of the refreshment rooms are inconvenient and inadequate and not commensurate with the numerical and revenue producing importance of the third class passengers traffic. (4) Refreshment rooms should be at a further distance from the booking office.

I hope you will consider the above points sympathetically and favour us with your decision and obige.

Yours faithfully,
(Sd.) P. E GHAMAT,
Hony. Joint Secretary.

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NOTES FROM LONDON

ALL ABOUT THE "WORKERS' WELFARE LEAGUE."

(By A Special Correspondent).

LONDON, June 14.

The above League held a successful general meeting on Saturday when the following report was presented.

"The Conference held at Cardiff was very successful there being 148 duly elected delegates present, and a very keen interests was taken in the remarks of the three speakers, especially the report by Mr. Mardy Jones, M.P. on the conditions that he saw in India, namely relative to conditions of Indian miners, and the terrible housing conditions of the workers generally.

A vote of appreciation was passed by the League to Mr. Mardy Jones for the valuable service he is doing on behalf of Indian Workers.

It was also resolved that a Conference be held at Manchester on June 30th or early in July."

INDIAN STRIKE APPEAL.

"It was reported that over 1,000 circulars had been issued by the League appealing for funds for the workers involved in the disputes at Lillooah, East Indian Railway, and the Bombay Textile Mills, and we are glad to be able to report that subscriptions now received has reached a total rapidly approaching £100.

We were glad to note the grant made by the General Council T. U. C. of £250; our appeal had already been issued prior to the grant being made.

In connection with these disputes energetic action by the Labour Party in the House of Commons would be of considerable assistance to Indian workers."

AGENCY OF ALL-INDIA T. U. CONGRESS.

"Letters sent to All-India Trade Union Congress Executive Council protesting against the decision of the Council meeting held at Delhi on the 26th Feb. to transfer the Agency of the Congress from this League to the General Council, British T. U. C. (although at the same time a Resolution of thanks was passed to the League for its past services) were read and discussed.

The protest was made on the grounds that a small executive meeting of 20 members had no democratic right to cancel an appointment made by a full Congress for several successive years, and that a proposal of cancellation would have met with a very strong opposition. A large number of letters has reached us informing us of meetings of Indian workers passsing resolutions of continued confidence in the League as hitherto".

MISREPRESENTATION OF LEAGUE.

We have received the following from a prominent member of the aforenamed League:—

"I desire to direct your attention to the statements made from time to time by the gentleman who is or was last month the London Correspondent of The Free Press of India. There are several absolute inaccuracies in his cables at times; for example, in an alleged report of a meeting at which Mr Purcell spoke, and which appears in the Free Press London communication dated May 19. That I will deal with separately, but here I refer more especially to the Free Press London Correspondent's Welfare League references to The Workers' Welfare League of India. Taking good care to omit the words "of India" he has now got into the habit of alluding to Mr. Saklatvala as causing the League to take an interest in Indian affairs; or to the League as having commenced to take an interest in India (May I add that it is generally understood that a change was made in the representation of the Free Press early in June)

As the League was, as its title implies, formed specifically to arouse the interest of others in the affairs of India and to arouse Indian Workers' interest in their own problems, any statement that the League is, after 11 years of active and uninterrupted Indian and British propaganda on behalf of Indian interests, commencing to take an interest in India, borders on imbecility"

"More remains behind. Taking into account the fact that the London Correspondent of the Free Press was fully aware of the truth in the case, and knew personally that not only has the League been for 11 years "Interested in India", but is largely composed of Indians, the only possible conclusion is that the misrepresentation of the League is malicious and intentional. It is believed to form a part of the deliberate intention to sidetrack the organisation, in favour of "Liberal Labour", milk and-water agencies which will lead Indian Labour into the wilderness for forty years".

GLIMPSES OF PAST HISTORY.

As "good Journalists" we took it on ourselves to follow up this unhappy little dispute, in order to see if there was any fire behind the smoke and if the League had become decrepit after eleven years or an obstacle to Indo-British London relations. As a result the League comes out of the examination with flying colours. From the information obtained it seems that this League was established in the year 1917 by Mr. Arthur Field. Very soon afterwards he invited Mr. Saklatvala to join the work and organise the Indian section. The control became dual, Indian and English.

For two years efforts were made to create an organisation amidst great indifference in all directions, but at last an effective association was got into operation.

Meetings and conferences were held, trade unions and other Labour bodies attended, and at last the big union world was slowly and partially influenced to "take an interest in India". In 1919 a Memorandum was presented to the Secretary of State for India relative to the total ignoring of the Indian workers in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report The secretary of the London Trade Council joined the deputation presenting this memorandum. This effort to enlist official support went continuously on.

OFFICIAL LABOUR INVITED.

The General Council (then Parliamentary Committee) was also continuously cultivated by the League and deferred to in every way. Towards the close of 1920, a great strike occurred in Madras, workers being fired upon. Attention drawn by the League to this outrage and to general labour conditions in the peninsula led to correspondence and the League asked the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress to approach the Secretary of State on the matter of the strike, the firing and the law. Eventually a joint deputation went to see Mr. Montagu, from the T. U. C Parliamentary Committee and the League. They agreed to grant full trade-union rights in India to the level of Britain and formation of full Conciliation Boards to eliminate most of the non-vital disputes. The reception of the Deputation, and the arguments employed contributed largely to British official support for trade-union legalisation So runs the record from year to year; right up to 1928. How can it be said that such a body has prevented close and full contact of Indian with British Labour?

LIGHT THROWN BY LETTERS.

In a recent letter to the Indian Press Mr. N. M. Joshi excuses and seeks to explain the throwing over of the League by his Committee at Delhi. In the course of his arguments he says he wrote to the Secretary of the League, saying that although the resolution of continued approval by his Congress had been overlooked by a mistake the League could continue to act subject to the decision of the Committee at any time. It is interesting to see how the actual letter differs from this qualified statement. We quote it in extenso:—

ALL-INDIA TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Servants of India Society's Home
Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay.
23rd December 1927.

Dear Mr. Potter-Wilson.

I was glad to receive your letter dated 30th November as well as the one received by yesterday's mail, dated 7th December. I have already seen the account of the Session of the All-India Trade Union Congress that had appeared in the Daily Herald. No doubt it is due to the fact that Mr. Purcell had held a letter from that paper to send cables at press rates at the cost of the paper. However we are glad to have found a good press in England this year. As regards the position of the Workers' Welfare League of India I am very sorry that "in the hurry and the pressure of work we have forgotten to pass a separate resolution appointing" your League as our agent, but this failure, which is only due to oversight "should not make any difference as the formality can still be passed by the Executive Council", and in the meanwhile in my authority as General Secretary I shall maintain the same relations with you as I had before, "and you can still consider yourself as our agent in Great Britain on the same conditions as before".

With kind regards, Yours fraternally.

(Sd.) N. M. JOSHI,
General Secretary.

J. E. Potter-Wilson Esq.
Secretary, Workers' Welfare League of India,
18 Featherstone Bldgs., High Holborn, W.C. 1.

OUR "NEW CIVILIZATION"

CONQUEST OF MATERIAL DIGNITY OF LIFE

What Prof. Andre Siegfried, of the School of Political Science, Paris said in his book, "America Comes of Age", he has epitomized in a recent address before the American Club in Paris. Reported in a special cable to the New York "Times" is his opinion that "the greatest contribution of the United States to the civilized world has been the conquest of the material dignity of life." Further:

"Professor Siegfried declared that America was much closer to Europe thirty years ago than it is to-day. While this might seem paradoxical, he insisted, nevertheless it is true. The reason, he said, is because in those days the culture of America still had its roots in Europe. The change he ascribed, not so much to America's wealth, and to the fact that it is the first country of the world in power and influence, but because in the last quarter of a century it has created a new civilization based upon a new conception of production and business.

"Mass production, Professor Siegfried declared, is a new conception of business, something Europe never knew before—a new conception of material life. America's nineteenth-century business duty, he said, was to 'conquer adventurously', whereas its duty to-day is to 'produce methodically'. But American sentiment is unchanged, he said. Americans always love new things, and instead of the conquest of the West they have turned toward the conquest of organization.

"Professor Siegfried declared he thought it significant that the center of population of the United States, which in 1790 was east of the Alleghanies, had shifted in 1920 as far west as Indiana. He interpreted this as meaning the moral foundation of the United States was no longer in the East, but in the West. He said it may not be New York which is influencing Chicago, but Chicago which is influencing New York. For the past twenty years, he asserted, the cities which have prospered have been those situated 300 miles inland. America is self-centered and not dependent upon exports and imports at present, Professor Siegfried pointed out, but he said he did not know whether it would last. The country is more autonomous in its conceptions and more independent than thirty years ago. Europe is very much behind America in machinery, he said. America has realized what the Germans call rationalism.

"Failure of the French to accept mass production, Professor Siegfried said, is due to the Frenchman's love of exercising his creative genius. French workmen, he said, are superior on things of high quality and price, so the aim of the French is not always cheap produc-

OUR NAGPUR LETTER

C. P. UNMOVED BY SIMON'S LATEST

JUBBULPUR'S DETERMINATION TELLS

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, July 2.

Sir John Simon's climb down and his granting of the so-called concessions have failed to produce a single ripple in the political ocean of the C. P. The public of the province hope that the members of the C. P. Legislative Council will adhere to their former decision regarding the boycott of the Commission and foil the desparate attempts of the bureaucracy and its henchmen to form a committee to work with the Commission.

A STATUE FOR LOKMANYA.

It has been decided to erect a statue of the late Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak in the Triangular piece of land on the Shukkarwari Tank. On the request of the Nagpur Municipality, the local Government has been pleased to grant the land to it for erecting the statue. It is estimated that the cost of the platform and the statue will cost about Rs. 10,000. An appeal has been issued to the public for subscribing to the fund in memory of the late departed. The decision to erect the statue on the Shukkurwari tank has at least rung the curtain on the controversy which arose between a section of the people who wanted that the statue of Raja Raghoji Rao Bhonsle should first adorn the Nagpur Town Hall.

A MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

It was quite a thrilling story which Mr. D. V. Bhalerao, aged 15 related to a representative of a local Marathi paper of his mysterious disappearance, his confinement in a dark room without food or water for two days and his subsequent escape

The boy was living in Circle No. 6 Kunbharpura, Nagpur. As usual he left his house at 3 o'clock in broad day light and repaired to the house of a harmonium master in New Shukkurwari. When he reached a road in Circle No. 7 he noticed a Fakir calling him; but he went on. The Fakir next came close to the boy and waved his hand over his face. Instantly the boy felt a whirling sensation and was obliged to sit down. Presently two or three persons came and promised to escort him to his house. The boy who was not in his full senses, meekly followed the men. When he came to his senses he found that he was kept in a dark room where he was obliged to pass the following day and night. On Wednesday two men entered the room with some water and ordered the boy in Urdu to wash his mouth with it, but the boy refused. He noticed through a ray of light that peeped in his room from a hole in the roof that the men wore trousers. While in the room he heard some men and women talking, from the mode of their talk, the boy surmised that it was the house of a Mahomedan, so it is alleged. At about nine on Wednesday night he noticed the door of the room open and he dashed forward and subsequently reached his house. Police investigation is proceeding.

NATIONAL CHINA CONGRATULATED.

At a public meeting held under the auspices of the Nagpur Nagar Congress Committee, Dr. N. B. Khare, M.L.C., presiding, a resolution was passed congratulating the Nationalist party of China on their success and speeches were delivered exhorting the audience to follow the noble example of China and free our motherland from the clutches of the British Imperialism.

FAMINE IN JUBBULPORE.

The determination of the people of the Jubbulpore division to follow the noble example of Bardoli in case the Government would not remit the collection of revenue in whole, owing to the total failure of the crops in that division has un-nerved the government officials and the Revenue Member to the C. P. Government is hurrying to Jubbulpore, Damoch and Saugor to study the situation. It is hoped that the local government will handle the situation tactfully and after due investigation grant the just demands of the agriculturists.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

CREMATORIUM FOR HINDUS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I learn with the greatest regret that the Corporation has passed by the bare majority of one vote the installation of gas crematorium in Bombay.

Dr. Vora, Messrs. R. K. Vaidya, L. R. Tairsee, D. G. Dalvi, Rao Bahadur Pai and others who recommended it and voted in its favour have not considered the matter in all its bearings. Perhaps they are fascinated by the glitter of occidental civilisation, regardless of fitness, desirability or necessity.

Mr. Tairsee thinks that the disposal of the dead in the present manner to be a crime like "Sattee and as injurious to the physical development of the dead body as early consummation of marriage" is to a living person. He sets aside religious sentiment and talks of sanitation and wants two hundred bodies to be burnt free of charge in a crematorium. It is only men like Mr. Tairsee and Rao Bahadur Pai who can talk lightly of others whose sentiments are founded on the religious duties, observances whereof before and in the course of burning they hold obligatory on them.

The first and foremost ground on which Hindus object to the installation of the crematorium is that no occasion has arisen on consideration of sanitation, economy and facility.

The Municipality has not advanced any proofs to show the health of mourners or that of the locality near and far of the existing burning grounds has suffered by the present process of burning dead bodies nor the very servants attending on the grounds day and night have suffered in the least. The question of sanitation, therefore, can hold no water.

The present cost of cremating a body is Rs. 8 to 10 and that through the crematorium is estimated at Rs. 20 and that, too, at a loss to the Municipality. On this opint also no recommendation exists.

While existing process takes three hours for consuming a body, the crematorium, it is sated, would take two hours. The nearest relatives who wish to wait till the end, never grudge the dear departed an hour. Neither is it compulsory either by custom or religion for those who are pressed for time to remain till the end. The crematorium in this respect also has little to recommend itself.

It would be seen from the above that the few, handful advocates of the crematorium are actuated by false notion of reforms and are led away by a hobby.

By the disposal of the dead body in a crematorium it is impossible to carry out the religious ceremonies before setting fire to the pyre, during burning of it and at the end. There are besides these, various other religious ceremonies peculiar to different castes into which the Hindu community is divided. The burning of the body in a crematorium is, therefore, against the Hindu religion.

The question remains whether the Corporation would be justified in introducing by a bare majority of one vote such a measure which is calculated to injure the feelings and pockets of the Hindus and waste public funds amounting to nearly four lacs i.e. about one lac for crematorium and the rest for acquiring a site on the Kennedy Sea Face. This large amount the Commissioner had better utilize in improving the sanitation of Bombay. The crematorium in Calcutta is not availed of, where there are more people holding advanced views than in Bombay and the same is lying idle and the public money spent after its installation is wasted.

A mass protest meeting of the Hindus will be shortly held and the date will be announced in due course.

Persons desiring any information or volunteering their services to obtain signatures on the protest are requested to see Mr. P. D. Keshria, Proprietor of Nyaya Sagar Printing Press, Kalbadevi Road and Mr. S. G. Shete, Kilan Lane, Lamington Road, opposite to Imperial Cinema.—Yours, etc.,

P. D. KESHARIA PITAMBARDAS.

MATERNITY HOME FOR MATUNGA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to Mr. J. B. Peteira's letter in your issue of the 30th ultimo, may I request you to kindly publish the following in your next issue, in fairness to the Matunga Residents' Association to which he has made a reference.

So far back as November last, the Association approached the Municipality for the establishment of a Maternity Home for the benefit of the residents of Matunga, Dharavi, Sion and Antop Hill and in December last a personal appeal was addressed to a large number of Corporators, including the lady members to support the proposal when it came before the Corporation. Again very recently after the unfortunate incident of the lady's delivery on the roadside referred to by Mr Pereira in his letter, the Association addressed a letter to the Corporation drawing its attention to the necessity for a Maternity Home at Matunga. This has been followed up by a personal appeal to the lady members in partiuular to move the Corporation immediately in the matter. In addition, the Secretaries of the Association have personally interviewed some of the Corporators to move in the matter. Before I connclude, I make a public appeal to the Corporation to hurry up with the scheme of a maternity Home for Matunga, etc., with a free dispensary for women and children attached to it.—Yours, etc.,

M. B. UDGAONKAR,
M.B.B.S.,
Joint Hon. Secretary.

NOMINATION TO POONA MUNICIPALITY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Government right of nomination to local bodies is in certain cases, if not abused is certainly, to some extent, misused. As an instance I venture to quote a case of repeated nominations of a Muslim member, Mr. Mohamed Salahuddin, who was returned as a Government nominee in our triennial successive elections. And for what meritorious services? As far as the Municipal record shows and public opinion confirm the same, he has played no remarkable part either in the interest of the public or the welfare of the municipality to deserve such a reward.

He once attempted to get himself elected in the Bombay Legislative Council through Poona and Sholapur Urban constituency, but was defeated. That implies the confidence and backing of the public.—Yours, etc.,

A. CITIZEN.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

During the week ended 30th instant, the total mortality 457 was 14 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 18.3. These figures compare favourably with those for the 26th week of 1927 when the mortality was 458 and death rate 18.3 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1923-1927 when the average mortality was 561 and death rate 23.1.

Out of the total deaths, 144 were among infant under one year of age. Cholera was absent during the week. Small-pox caused 17 attacks and 11 deaths. Plague caused 1 attack and no death. The number of live births registered during the week was 334 as against 339 for the 26th week of 1927 and 347 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1923-1927).

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